FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING CONCLUDES

Communique Released

For Moscow TASS in English version of the "Communique of the Session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" see the Communist Relations section of the 25 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Chnoupek Returns Home

LD241932 Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home today from a session of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states in Moscow.

Mladenov Returns to Sofia

AU221622 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned today from Moscow where he had participated in the regular session of the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Petur Mladenov was welcomed by Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and highranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Sofia airport.

Puja Arrives Home

LD222200 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers meeting in Moscow has ended. A communique was issued. Frigyes Puja has arrived home.

Chnoupek Views Session

LD221922 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- The Warsaw Treaty states foreign ministers committee noted at its two-day session here that the international situation continues to worsen due to imperialist circles, especially in the United States, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has told CETEKA.

Speaking at the close of the meeting here Friday he noted that the committee described progress in the limitation and reduction of aramaments, especially nuclear, as one of the most important steps towards an improvement of the situation. It stressed that if all nuclear powers follow the solemn pledge of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons such a step will certainly be an important precondition for the spark of a nuclear conflagration never to ignite.

The minister also pointed out the stand of the Moscow session that an early conclusion of the Madrid meeting with a comprehensive and balanced final document and its decision to call a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe would be a significant contribution to detente.

International tension would certainly also be reduced if the NATO pact accepted the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty countries not to extend its activity to new areas -- to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the reception of the participants in the session by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev who stressed that the policy of the Warsaw Treaty states continues to be a policy of peace, averting of a nuclear catastrophe and reliable safeguarding of security for all nations. Bohuslav Chnoupek also mentioned Leonid Brezhnev's words that the foreign ministers committee is of a great importance in coordination among member states in international issues in the interest of peace and international security.

The talks, held in a comradely atmosphere, were focused on a collective assessment of very topical problems of present-day international relations, especially those vital issues linked with the program of the meeting of Helsinki conference participants to resume in Madrid. Also discussed were some other problems of international security requiring immediate solution in the interest of world peace, especially the situation in the Middle East, the Czechoslovak foreign minister stated.

BTA Commentator on Meeting

AU221956 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 22 Oct 82

["Consistent Peace Policy -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 22 (BTA) -- Commentator Khristo Radev -- the consistent, principled, peace policy of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization was reaffirmed once again and in a very categorical manner at the session of the committee of their ministers of foreign affairs in Moscow, which ended today. As is stressed in the adopted communique, in the future too, maximum efforts will be made to stop the process of straining the international situation, to do away with the threat of war and achieve progress in the limitation and in the reduction of armaments, especially nuclear armaments.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states, under the present conditions, attach particular significance to the Madrid meeting for improving the political climate in Europe and the World. They think that the meeting should end with the approval of a wise and well-balanced final document, obligatory for all the signatories. The meaning of the meeting would have risen exceptionally if a decision is made at it for the convention of a conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe. As an indivisible part of the community of the European peoples, these states work purposefully and persistently for the establishment of a good climate in the old continent, for the development of the process started in Helsinki along an upward curve. They express support for the stand that the next meeting of the representatives of the European states, of the United States and Canada should be held in Bucharest.

The results of the session of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, show that the countries of the socialist community are conducting a sincere policy resting upon the principles of peaceful co-existence. The basic aim of this policy is to do away with the international tention and with the threat of war, and also the establishment of lasting peace and security in Europe and the world.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL CONCLUDES SESSION

Delegates Visit Shrines

LD222006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] At the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw the delegation that took part in the session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, accompanied by the representative company of the Polish Army, laid a wreath and paid homage to Polish soldiers who fell on the fronts of the World War II.

At the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet Army soldiers the delegations that took part in the session also paid homage to the 600,000 soldiers from the Soviet Union who fell in a struggle for the liberation of Poland.

Hungarian Delegation Returns

LD231200 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- A military delegation, led by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, Undersecretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, returned from Warsaw Friday. The delegation attended the scheduled meeting of the Military Council of the United Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states from October 20 to 22.

Jaruzelski Views Session

LD222000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text From 20 to 22 October another session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states took place in Warsaw. At the PZPR Central Committee Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of national defense, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. Representatives of the command and the staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact participated in the meeting. Their commander reported to the first secretary of the party Central Committee session of the military co-ncil of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Taking the floor General Jaruzelski said: The Warsaw Pact is a defensive coalition of socialist states joined by convergence of the most vital state and national interests and common bases of social systems. It forms a decisive factor of peaceful stabilization and security in Europe and the world. The Polish People's Republic and her armed forces, said Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, are (?invariably) important and reliable link in this coalition.

The meeting passed in a coridal and friendly atmosphere. Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and deputy minister of national defense, participated in the meeting.

WARSAW PACT MEMBERS DISCUSS CIVIL DEFENSE

AU221102 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Frankfurt (Oder) (ADN) -- On behalf of the minister of national defense, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of defense and head of the Main Staff of the National People's Army, received for a friendly talk on Tuesday the heads of the civil defense organs of the Warsaw Pact member countries who are staying in the GDR for an exchange of experiences of several days.

At the cordial meeting Col Gen Streletz praised the joint efforts of the civil defense organs of the socialist community as an expression of their collective humanist responsibility for the protection of the population and the national economy in the fraternal countries. In view of the imperialist intensive armament and confrontation course the measures of the civil defense increase is in importance.

The meeting was attended by Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt (Oder) SED Bezirk leadership, and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security at the SED Central Committee.

WARSAW PACT MEETINGS PRESSURE 'VASSAL' COUNTRIES

Foreign Ministers Meeting

AU231503 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 23 Oct 82

["Moscow Tries To Keep Vassals of the Warsaw Treaty Under Its Control" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- A meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries was held in Moscow. TASS agency pointed out that the ministers, vice-ministers, advisers and experts took part in it. The aim of this meeting, like many others of the kind, was to work out the new tactics in accordance with the hegemonic interests of the Soviet social-imperialists. It conducted its proceedings at a time when the situation in Poland continues to be quite tense due to the fierce struggle for power going on among different political forces and which is threatening ever more the domination of the Russian metropolis in that Vassal country. For this aim, the course of events in Poland and the measures that should be adopted so that this country continue to be under the Kremlin influence as well as the tightening of the screws of the Warsaw Treaty vassals on the part of Moscow, were at the centre of this meeting.

Military Council Meeting

AU232117 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting of the Military Council of the aggressive Warsaw Pact was held recently in the Polish capital under the chairmanship of the Russian Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the forces of this pact. The TASS announcement points out that the meeting was attended by delegations from the armies of the member countries of the pact and that it examined a number of questions pertaining to the present activity of the Joint Armed Forces and approved relevant recommendations on these questions.

At the meeting's conclusion Kulikov met with Polish Premier Jaruzelski. The fact that the meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact was held at the same time as the meeting of the foreign ministers of member states of this pact in Moscow is clear evidence of the feverish warmongering activity of the Soviet social-imperialists and shows Moscow's intention to tie the vassal countries behind its own cart of aggression and war in the framework between the rivalry between the two superpowers for domination in Europe and the world. These meetings are held only a short time following the large scale maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact forces on Bulgarian territory, in which, according to reports, military tactics were worked out under conditions resembling as closely as possible those of a real conflagration.

It is worth noting that this meeting of the Warsaw Pact command, which serves as an instrument of aggression in Moscow's hands, was held at a time when the situation in Poland continues to be troubled and when the Soviet social-imperialists are exerting pressure to strengthen their domination over that country and over the entire vassal community.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON STOPH VISIT PUBLISHED

AU241305 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

["Communique on the friendly business visit of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Bulgaria" from 18 to 20 October 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid a friendly working visit to Bulgaria from 18 to 20 October 1982.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the friendly and cordial talks views were exchanged on the issues of further developing and deepening the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries as well as on certain topical problems concerning the international situation.

Willi Stoph placed a wreath at the mausoleum of and paid his respects to the memory of Georgi Dimitrov, the eminent figure of the internaional communist and workers movement.

The talks between the chairmen of the two councils of ministers were held in cordial and friendly atmosphere and also in a spirit of complete mutual understanding. It was established with pleasure that the relations between the two countries -- based on the steady principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty -- were developing dynamically. It was emphasized that the first party and state leaders of the two countries, comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, have made a particularly major contribution to the constant deepening and development of these relations.

Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph briefed each other on the successful implementation of the 12th BCP Congress and the 12th SED Congress decisions on further building up a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and the GDR. A number of concrete issues on the status and prospects for cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR were comprehensively discussed in detail.

The chairmen of the two councils of ministers positively evaluated the fulfillment of the tasks of expanding the economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR and established that economic cooperation had been raised to a qualitatively higher level.

The two sides were unanimous that the consistent implementation of the basic documents within the 1977 and 1979 agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on further developing the socialist economic integration between Bulgaria and the GDR have given a considerable impetus to further developing economic relations.

The good results achieved in cooperating in the sphere of machinebuilding, electronics, electric engineering and the chemical industry were emphasized, and the contribution to intensifying the economies of the two countries as well as to the importance of the measures undertaken by the two countries to further implement the signed agreements were also pointed out.

The chairmen of the two councils of ministers established that, based on the coordination of the 1981-1985 Bulgarian-GDR national economic plans and on the long-term agreement on mutual deliveries, the exchange of major raw and processed materials, machines and equipment as well as other products is dynamically developing and contributing to better meeting the needs of the two countries.

Specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of science and technology and also in production has continued to deepen and to affect positively the increase in the effectiveness of the Bulgarian and GDR national economies. The further intensification of the technical progress between the two countries will be achieved by purposefully fulfilling the long-term programs of selected important scientific-technical cooperation tasks during the 1981-1985 period and by solving the problems of utilizing secondary raw materials and the waste-free techologies.

The chairmen of the councils of ministers of the two countries devoted particular attention to the 36th CEMA session measures referring to the international division of labor and also affecting the two countries. They agreed to begin consultations on the basis of the fundamental trends of development in the two national economies and on the basis of the cooperation for solving major specialization and production-sharing tasks in general production during 1986-1990.

The two sides devoted great attention to further deepening cooperation and scientific-research and development activity in production, particularly in the sphere of heavy machinebuilding, in producing complex equipment and metal cutting machines, in industrial robot technology, in producing agricultural machines, and in electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical and light industry in order to achieve further intensification in their economies. In this connection the two sides agreed to update and complement the basic trends toward the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR after 1985.

The representatives of the councils of ministers of the two countries stressed that the unbreakable fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR, the 60th anniversary of which will be celebrated by the Bulgarian and the GDR peoples as a major event of historical and world importance, is the two countries' most reliable guarantee for further success in socialist building.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are firmly determined to march shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union in the future in conformity with actual requirements and to do everything possible to constantly strengthen the alliance of the fraternal socialist countries and safeguard peace. They attach primary attention to their active cooperation in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA.

Discussing certain topical issues concerning the international situation, the two sides expressed concern over the constant exacerbation of tension generated by the policy of superrearmament and aggression by the most reactionary imperialistic circles, primarily the United States and NATO. They noted with anxiety that the Reagan administration continues to follow an extremely dangerous political course aimed at intensifying the arms race and changing the present approximate strategic balance in favor of the United States. The leaders of the Bulgarian and the GDR Governments stressed that this adventurous line could bring mankind to an annihilating war.

The two sides castigated the attempts of certain NATO countries to interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and also noted that the striving of the U.S. Administration to impose discriminatory measures, economic sanctions and political boycott are doomed.

Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph pointed out that the only possible and reasonable way for a change from confrontation to detente is the path along negotiations and a peaceful solution to disputed issues in international relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR energetically support the principled and consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union. They acclaim the latest initiatives and proposals submitted by the Soviet Union to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, to Geneva and to the other forums, proposals which are in the interest of safeguarding peace, detente and international cooperation. The USSR's renunciation of using nuclear weapons first is of particularly major importance in eliminating the threat of nuclear war and in strengthening confidence in international relations. The two sides fully support the USSR's proposal on signing a full and general nuclear weapons test ban treaty.

The two leaders of the Bulgarian and GDR Governments again sharply condemned the NATO decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe as a step against peace and the vital interests of the European peoples. They emphasized that no good-neighborly relations among the countries of Europe having different social systems could be established under the shadow of U.S. nuclear missiles. At the same time they expressed hope that the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments and nuclear weapons in Europe will bring about a mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of equality and equal security.

Expressing their deep belief that the Helsinki Final Act has to be a basis for relations among states having different sociopolitical systems, the two sides pointed out that they will actively work for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, primarily for adopting a decision on convening a conference on strengthening confidence and on security and disarmament in Europe.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appraised the active and principled policy of the GDR, the main goal of which is to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world. The GDR's efforts to stabilize the situation in Central Europe were also emphasized.

The GDR highly appraised Bulgaria's active and consistent policy which aims at safeguarding lasting peace, confidence and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, Europe and the world. The GDR expressed its support for the Bulgarian initiatives that are aimed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The two sides condemned the Israeli barbaric policy of genocide against the Arab people of Palestine which is comprehensively supported by the United States. They pointed out that a just and lasting political solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved only by securing the legitimate right of self-determination of the Palestinian Arab people, including the foundation of their independent state, and by Israel's full withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for national and social liberation as well as against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, hegemony and apartheid. The two sides consider the Nonaligned Movement as one main factor for strengthening peace and security.

The representatives of the councils of ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR expressed belief that their talks fully confirmed the complete unanimity of views on all questions discussed and that the agreements reached will contribute to further expanding and deepening the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the BCP and the SED as well as between the two countries and peoples.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a friendly working visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Sofia, 20 October 1982 (BTA)

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES ON BRIEF VISIT

AU231615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and chief of state of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Sofia this afternoon on a brief visit.

The eminent guest was welcomed at Sofia airport by Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; and deputy chairman of the National Assembly. [Name indistinct], secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to Bulgaria was also present.

Departs 24 October

AU241855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] After a short stay in Sofia Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, departed from Bulgaria on 24 October.

At Sofia airport the eminent guest was seen off by comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev and Andrey Lukanov, Kitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers. [Name indistinct], secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

FOREIGN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

AU222037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, and Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, Iraqi minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, signed a protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Sofia tonight.

The development of trade exchange and cooperation in the agricultural sector, geology, science and technology was discussed during the bilateral talks.

After signing the protocol the two ministers made statements for the listeners of Sofia radio to a reporter:

[Begin Yunis recording in Arabic fading into translation]: Our joint committee has been working for 14 years. Our activities are developing with increasing dynamics. This year the mutual exchange of goods has reached $500 million. I would like to stress that our mutual exchange of goods will also continue to grow in the future and that this is a symbol of our two countries' drawing closer together. [End recording]

Minister Khristo Khristov, in turn, declared as follows: [begin recording] The protocol just signed finalizes the 14th session of the Bulgarian-Iraqi committee. The work of the committee has proceeded in a traditionally friendly and businesslike atmosphere which is characteristic of our trade and economic relations with the Republic of Iraq. Iraq is a very important partner in our trade. This year the volume of exchange will exceed $500 million. Through the documents signed we agreed to keep up this volume and even to expand our trade and economic cooperation despite certain difficulties Iraq is currently experiencing. We agreed that our specialists should stay in Iraq and that their activities should even be intensified in agricultural projects, electrification of settlements and in building a transportation infrastructure. We also agreed to develop Bulgarian exports of machine building and chemical products, and to import technical and oil products from the Iraqi Republic. [End recording]

ZIMBABWE MINISTER CHIDZERO DEPARTS COUNTRY

AU231902 Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 23 (BTA) -- The talks between the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Andrey Lukanov and the minister of finance and economic planning of Zimbabwe, Mr Bernard Chidzero, ended today in the capital with the signing of a memorandum. A statute of the joint commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe, too, was signed.

Today the guest left the country. At the airport of Sofia he was seen off by Mr Andrey Lukanov, by deputy ministers, and high-ranking officials of the Ministerial Council.

PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA ON FIRST 9 MONTHS RELEASED

AU220042 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Oct 82

["The Economic Activity of the First Nine Months in this Year" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 22 (BTA) -- Bulgaria, the population of which numbered 8 million at about September 30, now continues to develop her economy intensively. The announcement of the committee of the uniform system for social information on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the first nine months of 1982, reads that the economic organizations and enterprises have realized pure production and profit in an amount exceeding the achievements over the same period of last year. Material expenditure has been lessened more than planned and labor efficiency has risen.

Scientific and technological progress is held as the chief factor helping in the implementation under the conditions of the new economic mechanism of the intensification of manufacture. New and improved products have been produced in accordance with the requirements for decreased expenditure of energy and materials. A number of modern technological solutions have been developed, furthering the effective modernization of the material and the technological base. A total of more than three thousand scientific developments have been transferred into practice in the nine months of this year. Zero series have been manufactured and four automatic technological modules have been put into regular production as well as machines for the casting of foam plastics, a family of electric aggregates a uniform series of three-phase asynchronic double-speed electric motors, a (?transistor) system for synchronic electric motors, problem-orientation complete sets "geolog" and "inforeg". The assortment of the food and tobacco industry has been enriched by 175 products. A number of novelties have been applied in transport. It is reported also that in spite of the positive results, some organizations have failed to properly coordinate their plans and operations, as a result of which 82 developments have failed to reach production.

The comparison of the industrial results in the first nine months of 1981 with the results of the same period in 1982 has shown a 4.3 percent growth of the commodity production. Along these lines the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics has reported a 8 percent production growth, the Ministry of Power Generation 6 percent growth, the lights industry, the agro-industrial union and the Ministry of Forestry and Forest Industry 4 percent, etc. The production of electricity has increased by more than 8 percent, of coal by 8.7 percent, of motor trucks by 12 percent and of internal combustion engines by 17 percent.

Special attention has been paid in the announcement to the fact that the state planned quotas have not been fulfilled in the production of pig iron, block steel, rolled ferrous metals, cold-rolled sheet steel, steel pipes, industrial robots, high-performance lathes, polyvinylchloride, phosphorous fertilizers, polythylene under pressure and of some other products and goods.

4.2 milliard leva have been invested during the first nine months of the year in the further construction and improvement of the material and technological base of the economy. The prevailing portion of these investments has been used for reconstruction, updating and extension of the existing production capacities. Although there has been realized construction to the tune of 2.7 milliard leva, or by 1.5 times more than in the first nine months of 1981, this is nevertheless by 2.8 percent short of the state planned quotas for this year.

Capital assets to the tune of 2.7 milliard leva have been commissioned. Overfulfilled are the quotas of the construction of capital assets in the sphere of power generation, metallurgy and mineral resources, mechanical engineering, the light industry and in other branches.

As it is pointed out in the announcement, in agriculture again the attention has been paid mainly to the intensification of production. In the first nine months of the year a number of initiatives have been carried out for the timely and high-quality completion of farm work, which are expected to bring higher than last year's production of grain, sunflower, tobacco, cotton, sugar beet, staple vegetables, potatoes, hay, silage, grapes. Comparatively well prepared is the autumn sowing campaign of wheat and barley. All the necessary seeds and fertilizers have been supplied. Good results have been achieved in livestock breeding, in spite of some difficulties caused by the lowered fodder production in 1981. As compared with the first nine months of 1981, there have been purchased by 4.2 percent more animals for slaughter, by 5.6 percent more milk but by 1 percent less eggs.

The accounts of the transport and communication organizations are also positive.

The stable economic growth guarantees Bulgaria an active participation in the international socialist division of labor. Her trade exchange has been expanded, exceeding by 8.5 percent the commercial exchange realized in the same period of 1981. The exports have marked a 8.4 percent increase and the imports a 8.5 percent increase, the positive changes in the [word indistinct] structure continue -- machines and installations of industrial destination claim 47.8 percent of it against 46.8 percent in the first nine months of 1981.

Especially favorable is the development of Bulgaria's foreign trade relations with the otner CMEA countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union. The trade and economic relations with the developing countries have also marked progress.

The announcement carries data on the consistent implementation of the programme for raising the living standards of the people. Upon this basis of expanded production and increased labor efficiency, the average monthly salary of workers and employees in the economic organizations /excluding the agricultural/ exceeds 196 leva and is 2 percent higher than in the first nine months of 1981.

The commercial network has been expanded with a number of new stores. There has been manufactured more, more diverse and more qualitative goods. In comparison with the first nine months of 1981, the people were supplied with increased quantities of meat, cheese, yellow cheese, milk and dairy products, sugar and pastry, eggs, cotton fabrics, shoes, television sets, electric appliances, etc. Retail trade has been 4.3 percent higher than over the same period of last year. Attention is paid in the announcement to the need of overcoming the irregular supplies in some places and the unfulfillment of the assortment programmes of separate enterprises and some other subjective weaknesses. Communal services have been substantially improved. 32,120 new flats have been completed and handed over to the people in need.

The results in the economic sphere and in the social sphere are regarded as a satisfactory precondition for the successful implementation of the annual economic tasks.

STROUGAL SCORES U.S. ON RETURN FROM TRIP

LD221810 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- "The arms buildup of American imperialism and its effort to return to the cold war affect not only Europe but also other continents. Algerian and Tunisian representatives share our view that the situation is complicated and the world finds itself at a fatal crossroads," Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal told CETEKA Friday.

Speaking after his return from visits to Algeria and Tunisia, Lubomir Strougal pointed out that "our friends are naturally interested mainly in questions concerning the Arab world. The Middle East is at present the most dangerous hotbed in the world." In this connection the premier stressed that Czechoslovakia's stand on this issue is unchangeable. "Palestinians have the right to live in their homeland, in their own state. We demand that Israel withdraw from the occupied territories and that international guarantees are given for the existence of the Middle East states."

He also stated that Czechoslovakia just as the Soviet Union strives for the calling of an international conference of all states concerned, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. This conference should agree on the ways of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Lubomir Strougal recalled the realistic Soviet peace initiatives concerning questions of the Middle East which have Czechslovakia's full support and to which also the peace proposals of Arab countries from Fes correspond. He also appreciated Algerian and Tunisian initiatives regarding solution of individual Arab conflicts which are directed towards the needed unity of the Arab world.

The Czechoslovak premier paid great attention to questions of Czechoslovakia's bilateral cooperation with Algeria and Tunisia. He stated that in his view "there exists a realistic hope for the extension of economic cooperation with these two countries," and added that Czechoslovakia offered deliveries of its complete plants for the realization of great industrialization programs in Algeria and Tunisia.

DAILY ATTACKS U.S. 'CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM'

AU221525 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Oct 82 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the column "Foreign Policy Note": "Plans Built on Sand"]

[Text] A conference took place in the U.S. Department of State in Washington which was to have discussed Reagan's plan for liquidating Marxism-Leninism with the aid of an "offensive in political propaganda." This is based on Reagan's speech to the British Parliament on 8 June in which, as we know, he proclaimed a "crusade against communism." Since this slogan sounded too aggressive, the conference toned it down by replacing the word communism with freedom. The conference organizers probably did not even realize that this change did not make the conference any less grotesque. Should it really want to follow through on the contents of this slogan, it would have to deal first of all with violations of human rights in the United States itself. Or was not the break up of the American union of air traffic controllers an act of violence based on power. And what can we call the presecution of and reprisals against those American citizens who had expressed their disagreement with the Reagan government's war preparations?

The conference's real task is to look for ways of interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries -- including threats, sanctions and embargoes. The aim is to overthrow the "communist regimes." This was the tenor of the opening statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and by Lawrence Eagleburger.

It is generally known that the new White House policy is built on the old foundations of anti-Sovietism and antisocialism. This also became evident during the consultations between the U.S. secretary of state and his colleagues from the NATO member countries, whom he tried to intimidate with the "Soviet threat." Washington is waging a psychological war against the socialist countries. This year it has already spent $50 million to "improve" radio broadcasts to the socialist countries. By "improvement" it means an intensification of disinformation and propaganda lies. Secretary G. Shultz stressed that the United States would never stop supporting such "apostles of freedom" as Lech Walesa in Poland. Washington has set itself the goal of slandering Marxist-Leninist ideology and weakening the influence of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries.

These plans are built on sand. The successes of real socialism and of the idea of scientific communism exert a decisive influence on world developments. A convincing success of the socialist countries' foreign policy was the official anchoring of the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems in the most important international legal documents, for instance, in the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

NATO PLANS VIEWED AS 'AGGRESSIVE AND DANGEROUS'

LD240350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1940 GMT 23 Oct 82

[(Vladimir Bojnap) commentary]

[Text] From the beginning of September West European territory for the eighth time has been the stage of a big demonstration of the strength of the NATO armed forces. From the northern promontory of Norway to the eastern borders of Turkey the drone of thousands of tank engines can be heard day and night. The Mediterranean beaches, only recently still full of suntanned tourists, have now become the domain of American Marines, who are there conducting landing exercises. This year alone nearly 300,000 members of the NATO armed forces, thousands of tanks and armored carriers, hundreds of aircraft and naval vessels are taking part in these militaristic shows.

This year, as in the past, the entire series of 24 individual exercises began with a large-scale strategic-operation exercise codenamed "Reforger." During this exercise 19,000 American soldiers and 28,000 tons of military equipment -- including heavy weapons -- were airlifted and transported by sea from the United States to Western Europe. The aim of the maneuvers was to demonstrate U.S. preparedness to reinforce as rapidly as possible -- in case of need -- the strike formations of the NATO armed forces on the so-called Central European theater of war, as well as the NATO armed forces' capability of being immediately deployed in combat operations in cooperation with the units of the American, West German and British armies, which are permanently stationed on FRG territory.

All these exercises, commonly described by the codename "Autumn Forge," are taking place under the central command of U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander of the allied armed forces in Europe, and are coordinated from a common strategic objective. In other words, the "Autumn Forge" exercises are a comprehensive test of the preparedness of the NATO armed forces to unleash aggression and to conduct military conflict with the Warsaw Pact states.

The largest exercises, as it has become a tradition during the past 8 years, are being conducted on FRG territory, which is regarded by the NATO command as the main springboard of the imperialist armies against the socialist countries. Thus, for instance, almost 45,000 troops have taken part in the exercises of the FRG's first armed corps codenamed "Strong Defense" which have taken place in the northern part of the territory of our western neighbor.

Taking part in the exercise of the American Army and FRG units, codenamed "Carbine Fortress," conducted in the Fulda and Bamberg area, were as many as 72,000 troops and more than 20,000 vehicles. Directly in the vicinity of the Czechoslovak borders nearly 20,000 members of the IV Mechanized Division demonstrated the aggressive nature of Bundeswehr during exercises codenamed "Cold Fire."

One can undoubtedly describe this year's series of NATO's autumn exercises as especially aggressive and dangerous for the further peaceful development in Europe. The fact is that at a distance of a mere hour's drive from the borders of Czechoslovakia and the GDR the most important and powerful army corps and divisions of the NATO armed forces almost simultaneously began attacking formations. At the same time some other units of the ground forces, air force and the navy, which did not take a direct part in the exercises, were put on increased combat readiness alert. This has currently substantially increased NATO's overall capability to begin, within a short period and without any further extensive preparations, aggression against the socialist countries.

It is, therefore, understandable that such a situation in Central Europe -- where there occurred through historical development the largest concentration of the armed forces of both military-political coalitions -- should provoke very serious concern among European nations. Such a situation is in no way creating a favorable atmosphere for the vitally important disarmament talks, which are taking place between the East and West in Vienna and Geneva. Moreover, everything indicates that this year's exercises are also to become some kind of American laboratory where the principles of the recently disclosed American plans for the conduct of long-term nuclear war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries would be tested.

The Autumn Forge NATO exercises merely confirm that the imperialist interpretation of security and relaxation in international relations is founded on a military strength or more precisely on military superiority. The NATO exercises also confirm that by their calls for security, the militaristic circles of the West are only justifying their efforts at intensifying the military preparations of NATO. Their aggressive intentions are unequivocally borne out by the fact that tested during these regular military provocations have been variants of starting and conducting military operations. All of this is in keeping with the aggressive character of the military-strategic doctrines of the West.

In evaluating the current demonstrations of the military might of NATO one needs to take a note of one more aspect, which is equally as dangerous for the further development of East-West relations, namely the enormous number of troops and military equipment beyond our western border. The fact is that the NATO leadership, besides military-political and purely military objectives, intends to use the Autumn Forge exercises to exert psychological and propaganda influences on the West European public. This is why the exercises are being accompanied by a rabid anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign conducted by bourgeois media. This campaign is to bring about a war psychosis among the West European population and to evoke fear in the socialist countries and thus to undermine the evergrowing opposition of the progressive public in NATO states to any further increases in military budgets and armaments.

CPCZ'S HOFFMANN LEADS TU DELEGATION TO FRANCE

LD231448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the revolutionary trade union movement led by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of trade unions and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, left by air today for a visit to France. The aim of the visit is to deepen cooperation, to set targets for the next period, to discuss problems of the international trade union movement and the mutual exchange of information about the tasks of trade unionists of Czechoslovakia and France.

Arrives in Paris

LD232342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak/1400 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The official delegation of the revolutionary trade union movement led by Kaarel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived by air in Paris today on a visit.

The delegation was welcomed at Orly Airport by Henri Krasucki, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] and other representatives.

Our delegation will have talks with the CGT representatives and will acquaint itself with the activities of some of its basic organizations in the Paris area, and in the departments of Pas-de-Calais and Bouches-du-Rhone.

HUSAK ENDS WEST SLOVAK VISIT AT KOMARNO SHIPYARDS

LD230440 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bratislava [no date are received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak visited Friday, [22 Oct] at the close of his working visit to the West Slovak Region, the shipyards in Komarno on the Danube where he was informed about the successful cooperation of the enterprise with partners in Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states.

The shipyards receive radio navigation instruments and hydraulic equipment from the Soviet Union, radio locators from Bulgaria, air conditioning equipment from Poland, etc.

In a speech at a meeting with leading workers Gustav Husak appreciated the fact that regardless of the differences of nationality and language of the shipyards' work team, which consists of Slovaks, Hungarians, Czechs as well as citizens of other socialist countries, it works jointly for the benefit of the whole society.

The president pointed out that nationalist oppression and tension are alien to the socialist system in Czechoslovakia and in future, too, every citizen will have the possibility of full and equal assertion, regardless of which nationality he declares and what language he speaks.

In the present stage of the scientific technical revolution it is above all necessary to speed up scientific technical development and apply its results in engineering, a branch developing fastest in this country as well as in the world, Gustav Husak went on to say.

In order to successfully fulfill its function in relation to the national economy as well as in exports to socialist and nonsocialist states engineering must keep pace with the world in both quality and technical standard of products. This is a precondition for engineering to be successful in the ever stronger competition on foreign markets.

It is vital for us to demand in practice effectiveness, quality and a high technical standard. There are many positive examples where this is accomplished but the overall rate of scientific technical development in our engineering is neither up to our needs nor to our possibilities, Gustav Husak said.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CUBA

LD240956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Havana, 24 Oct (ADN) -- The official GDR military delegation, headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, ended its 10-day visit to Cuba on Saturday. Heinz Hoffmann and the other members of the delegation were cordially seen off at Jose Marti Airport in Havana by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

During its stay in Cuba the military delegation was received for a friendly talk by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban CP and chairman of the Council of state and ministers. It also held official talks with a Cuban delegation led by Army Gen Raul Castro and visited troop units, schools and enterprises.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, at the end of his visit to Havana, gave a reception on Friday evening. Among the guests attending were Raul Castro and other members and candidates of the Politburo of the Cuban CP Central Committee.

HONECKER, AXEN SPEAK WITH PCP'S CUNHAL

LD211708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a cordial and fraternal meeting today with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], who was accompanied by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee.

In the spirit of the proven Marxist-Leninist fighting alliance between the SED and the PCP the general secretaries of the two parties had a thorough exchange of views and experience on the situation in the two countries and on the activities of the two parties, on the world political situation and on the situation in the world communist movement. The partners in the talk paid very great attention to the common and specific tasks in safeguarding peace. They noted that with the growing danger to peace especially the forces that together are in a position to avert the threat of nuclear world catastrophe issuing from the United States and NATO have also gained in strength.

The talk showed agreement of views in all questions discussed. Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal noted that on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the SED and the PCP are developing their longstanding cooperation with the aim of making an effective contribution to the development of relations between the peoples of the GDR and Portugal, and to the strengthening of the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties and all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to safeguard peace, for democracy and for social progress.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee International Relations Department, also took part in the talk. It was agreed to publish a joint communique.

Cunhal Departs

LD231316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- General secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal ended his official visit to the GDR on Saturday. Both he and Sergio Vilarigues, member of the PCP Political Commission and Secretariat, started on the journey home. They were seen off at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and other figures.

HAGER, KRENE ADDRESS FDJ CONFERENCE IN LEIPZIG

Hager Address

DW212122 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1853 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Excerpts" from speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee at the FDJ cultural conference in Leipzig on 21 October 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] I am very pleased to be charged with conveying to you on this important event in the life of the organization and the youth of the German Democratic Republic the cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, our highly esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, wishing your conference a further successful course. [strong applause]

Socialism is a challenge to the ideas and initiatives of the youth and its ability to create something new. In this, culture and art must always be our weapon and companion, because our socialist culture and art are qualified for bringing to the minds of the people the greatness and beauty of what has already been achieved but also what must still be achieved. It must help to develop imagination, will, determination, courage and revolutionary passion, so as to cope with all difficulties and to consistently adhere to the course toward communism. Its social mission is to unrelentingly throw down the gauntlet to the old, perishing and rotten parasitical exploiter society, to imperialism with all its handicaps and its crimes against humanity and human rights and to advocate without ifs or buts the new things, social progress and our great socialist cause. This is the basic demand. [strong applause]

It is not a demand for window-dressing, for non-conflict, but a demand for truth, for determined uncompromising partisanship for the new times, for peace and communism. This struggle for the new socialist way of life requires to a high degree the education of feelings through the effects of literature and art. [applause]

Hager Address: U.S. Criticized

LD212352 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Excerpts" from speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee at the FDJ cultural conference in Leipzig on 21 October 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Reading Lenin's works, for every artist, means to measure himself against truth. There is not defeat when Lenin turns out to be the stronger in any such comparison. Provided he wants to learn, the artist too can emerge as victor. [word indistinct] and do not forget in connection with imperialism's policy of confrontation, the ideological struggle, the anticommunist, anti-Soviet struggle, the struggle against the camp of peace and socialism is getting increasingly stronger.

A few days ago it was reported that a conference took place at the U.S. State Department where Secretary of State Shultz announced that a large-scale ideological offensive by imperialism would be launched in order to create counterrevolutionary groups within the socialist countries and to trigger off campaigns against the power of the working class. Special hopes were placed in youth and in certain groups, such as groups of cultural workers. Mark you, this offensive, for which nearly $50 million were made available, is to be launched under the slogan of democracy, democracy in socialist countries. These, of all people, are the ones who deny the right to work to over 11 million able-bodied Americans, including millions of youngsters, condemning them to unemployment. These, of all people, want to teach us democracy. They, of all people, who condemn many young Americans to illiteracy and thus deny them the right to education want to teach us democracy.

These gentlemen will not succeed in imposing on the socialist countries of the world their democracy of unemployment, illiteracy and cultural decline, imperialist hegemony. Our democracy, the socialist democracy, is strong, and nobody will be able to undermine it. This democracy includes also the magnificent initiative of the FDJ for the development of our socialist culture. For our culture is a culture of all the people, of all the young. It is a democratically fashioned culture, a culture which can succeed only when every individual deploys his abilities for the benefit of the functioning and growth of this culture. And we are proud that such a parliament of culture is taking place, (?as evidenced) by this cultural conference. [applause]

Hager Address: FRG Criticized

DW220937 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] At the FDJ cultural conference in Leipzig today, Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, explained the indispensable role of culture and arts in the struggle for peace. He told the more than 1,000 participants that it was important to warn everyone by cultural and artistic means against being indifferent to the threat to mankind by the imperialist policy of stepped-up armament and confrontation. The new FRG Government, Kurt Hager said, added fuel to the fire by its profession of adherence to the NATO decision on missiles, by its full agreement with Washington's policy and by its use of illusory nationalist and revanchist cold war slogans against the GDR and its allies.

Peace is created by deeds, he said. Therefore, the arts should give more expression than before to the conviction that it is possible to check the war mongers. He said there is no reason at all to give up considering the power of socialism and of the broad peace movement in capitalist countries.

During his speech Kurt Hager outlined the tasks of culture and arts in the GDR. They did not represent merely beautiful or superfluous decoration but an indispensable sphere of socialist society. Socialist culture and arts were called upon to make the people aware of the greatness and beauty of what had been achieved.

Report on Krenz Address

LD222242 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] In the words of Egon Krenz, the FDJ wants to use culture and art in the future in an even more expert and comprehensive way in the service of the communist education of all young people. In his final address at the FDJ cultural conference the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council said today in Leipzig that especially at a time of aggravated international class struggles creative artists also carry particular responsibility. With their works they can make a great contribution to making courage and joy in life a constant stimulus in the strengthening and secure protection of socialism and peace. Egon Krenz said that in the solving of future social problems the party of the working class can rely on the firm trust of young people.

He also said that to take sides in the struggles of the present time means that art can also make a specific contribution to the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Of course, art cannot remove any new NATO missiles from the world, but it has the strength to move people. Admittedly, it is unable to remove fear, but it can expose those who caused it and make the extent of their plans clear to everyone. The young artists of the GDR are passionately facing up to this demand in the FDJ's peace drive.

In the rest of his speech Egon Krenz urged the culturally creative to concentrate their works even more closely on the working man. The struggle, esepcially of the young generation, to achieve a high increase in economic performance offers testing grounds also for socialist-realist art which are far from having been fully explored.

More on Krenz Address

LD230216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Leipzig, 22 Oct (ADN) -- The cultural conference of the FDJ helped to place culture and art at the service of the communist education of all young people. This was stated by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, in his closing address at the conference which took place in Leipzig on 21-22 October.

Egon Krenz stressed: "Here in our country -- where the people's good is the basis of the party's policy and work for the happiness of all is one of the most important things in life -- culture and art have a true home. Those who create culture and art enjoy great authority throughout the land. Thus one of the most remarkable results of our cultural conference is the fact that cooperation between the FDJ and those active in artistic and cultural areas has become even stronger." The SED policy, "which places its trust in youth by giving them considerable responsibility in the solution of all these tasks is fully endorsed by the young generation."

Regarding Western attempts to fabricate a conflict of the generations in socialism, the speaker said: "In our country, where the interests of the party are also the interests of the youth and where the interests of the youth are best represented by the party, there neither is, nor will there be in the future, the social basis for a conflict of generations."

Regarding future work Egon Krenz said: "We espouse an art which is firmly rooted with a socialist stance in the struggles of the time. He who believes that art must have nothing to do with knowledge and enlightenment, that it can work out its own laws and its own aims independent of our social reality will find no audience in our ranks. We want art to be an honest, attentive, sensitive and cheerful companion on the path into the communist future."

He stressed: "Every true work of art of socialist realism demands first of all a clear commitment to our cause." Art can and must promote trust in the power of peace-loving peoples to counter imperialist terror once and for all.

Since World War II the international situation has never been as worrying as it is now because of dangerous imperialist adventures, Egon Krenz stressed. "The securing of peace must be the most important task of the present if there is to be any future at all for our planet. But our thinking rests on this: Peace must be fought for. Clear limits can be set for imperialism and its nuclear aggressiveness. We will create peace against NATO weapons as we have the power of the socialist community, which is firmly united around the Soviet Union, because there is the struggle of the international working class and the determined action of the worldwide peace movement."

The speaker continued: "We do not trust a peace couched in words, a peace which ignores the power of real socialism. Peace and socialism are and remain an indivisible unity; hence, we strengthen peace by doing all we can to strengthen socialism and to reliably defend it."

Young people's pride in the socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic, has "nothing in common with those nationalist and chauvinist German feelings such as those espoused from official FRG politicians in recent days," Egon Krenz said. "'Pan-German' and 'intra-German' incantations are for us nothing but empty talk. They falsify international law and are open revanchism. Thus, whoever in the FRG still attempts to cover up counterrevolutionary intentions against the socialist GDR with alleged 'pan-German common interests' is banging his head against a brick wall. He who wishes to be taken seriously by the young people of the GDR must respect GDR nationality and base their actions on the fact that two German states exist that are totally independent of each other. Whoever ignores this is placing himself consciously and provocatively in opposition to the youth exchange between the GDR and the FRG. He who tries, in the style of cold war warriors, to make 'Federal Germans' of us, must reckon with the fact that he will be endangering what has already been achieved.

The theory of the "keeping open of the German question" is matched by the formula of "the United German cultural nation" or of the "common obligation to our heritage." On this topic Egon Krenz said: "It should indeed be a great task of culture and art to strengthen the imagination and sustain dreams. But all imperialist illusions will come to grief when set against our commitments and deeds for the further flourishing of a socialist German national culture. We want to keep our love for and consciousness of this culture pure."

The demands of artistic creativity today are as follows: "Conscientious, honest, socially useful work -- the core of the socialist way of life -- is an important matter for us. What we are concerned with in art is to portray the image of the youth of our country realistically and movingly." "Socialist and communist value concepts, which we are concerned with in life and in art, are consolidated above all in practical daily action. As people themselves change, so their relations change. This is and remains for us the great subject of socialist-realist art." Egon Krenz went on: "Those works which misunderstand that openness to the world in which we live, and take it to be an invitation to intellectual pluralism, works in which history is dragged through the dirt and in which the development of the GDR is distorted, works in which man is but a grain of sand driven hither and thither by the storms of our time, ever helpless and ignorant -- these works are clearly out of line with our concept of a multifaceted culture and art."

In socialism artistic talent cannot be separated from the philosophical views of the artist, from his commitment to and knowledge of the policy of the party of the working class. "To wander between two worlds, between the fronts of the class war, between socialism and imperialism, fundamentally means to sacrifice one's own personality. In such a situation one cannot create complete works of art, one cannot even produce half completed works. To be seen clearly as having made a personal decision in favor of real socialism -- whatever content and form of artistic work one may use -- does not narrow one's field of creative possibilities, rather, it gives one the very ability to explore it in all its variety."

Culture Achievements, Tasks

LD250006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Leipzig, 24 Oct (ADN) -- To conclude the festival of young talents and young artists a meeting was held in Leipzig on Sunday afternoon between participants and guests of the FDJ culture conference and of the festival, at which domestic and foreign policy topics were discussed. Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Commitee Politburo; and Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann were among the most prominent participants.

Kurt Hager emphasized that the GDR youth organization had expressed its position clearly on all fundamental questions of art and culture. The many practical stimuli will help further to activiate and enrich the cultural life of the youth in the FDJ groups and youth clubs. Kurt Hager acknowledged the efforts of the young gifted people and artists who have impressively informed us of the preservation of the cultural heritage and contemporary creation in the GDR.

Egon Krenz referred to the long standing trusting and constructive cooperation between the FDJ and the artists' associations, as well as to the close partnership with those who are artistically creative. The obligation of the youth organization to prove itself a helper and battle reserve of the SED also includes the development of intellectual and cultural life among the youth and the promotion of an art and culture in accordance with party thought and linked to the people.

At a reception in the new meeting house in the evening, the FDJ Central Council thanked the participants and hosts for the successful festival.

DEFENSE MINISTER PAYS WORKING VISIT TO ANGOLA

For Luanda Domestic Service and ANGOP coverage of the 7-day official visit of Gen Lajos Czinge, Hungarian minister of defense, see the Southern Africa section of the 25 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ROMANIAN INTERIOR MINISTER DEPARTS 22 OCTOBER

LD231326 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- The Romanian delegation, led by Minister of Internal Affairs George Homostean, which had paid an official visit here, left Friday. The delegation had talks with leaders of the Hungarian Ministry of Home Affairs on questions of criminal investigation, traffic regulation and relations of the two ministries. The Romanian guests visited the police high school, the ministry's computer centre, the traffic control centre of the Budapest police headquarters and the criminal technics institute. George Homostean was met by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP CC PC and secretary of the CC. Their talks were attended by Sandor Racz, department head of the CC, Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, and Victor Bolojan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Budapest.

CARDINAL INTERVIEWED ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD182304 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI) -- Following his visit to Rome, Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy, gave an interview to HET, the political magazine of the Hungarian television. The interview was broadcast Sunday.

Answering a question about the impact of state-church relations on the church life during the past 5 years, Cardinal Lekai stressed: "Following the visit to Pope Paul VI of Janos Kadar the correspondence course of the Budapest theological school opened. After the final examination men and women can study Catholic theology in detail for three years. A recreate [as received] for meditation has partly been built up, and Jesuit fathers can hold meditations from next May on jointly with 1,500 men and women annually. These students will get a thorough knowledge of the basic notions of the Catholic faith. The Catholic home for the aged, named after Pope John XXIII, ensures Catholic milieu for 120 lay brothers. For the first time in Hungary a day time home for motor impaired and blind children has recently opened in Budapest. A home for mentally retarded children has opened at Ipolytolgyes, North Hungary".

On the pope's stance on the Hungarian Catholic Church, the cardinal said: "The pope understands the situation of the Hungarian Catholic Church. He has never had hard feelings because of our special conditions. Judging by the ancient historical relations the pope is well aware of the value of the Hungarian people and told me, that the Hungarian middle ages was especially rich in religious national values by which the Hungarian people enriched Europe. On the present situation the pope said that there are great many pleasing phenomena in Hungary. He appreciates the correspondence course and the recreate for mediation. The pope expressed his satisfaction over the good Hungarian priests who have the fate of the believers at heart. He was especially pleased at our care of the old priests. On the other hand, he expressed concern over the increasing number of Hungarian families having only one child.

On the relations of the Hungarian state and the church he said: "Our relations with the state are developing. Small steps are taken, one results from the former, but their sequence cannot be changed. This policy has proved good. Of course, we have difficulties which were never concealed. These problems must be neither exaggerated, nor approved, they have to be solved jointly, with endurance and patience", said Cardinal Lekai in the interview.

WALESA REJECTS GOVERNMENT RELEASE OFFER

LD240954 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] In Poland Lech Walesa's wife revealed yesterday that her husband has rejected an offer of release. In exchange, the Polish authorities wanted his support for the new trade unions.

Furthermore, the clandestine Solidarity leadership has issued a call for work stoppages and demonstrations next month.

SOLIDARITY CALLS 8-HOUR STRIKE ON 10 NOVEMBER

NC241412 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 24 (AFP) -- The underground leadership of the banned Solidarity free trade union has decided to up the stakes in fighting the authority of Polish leader General Wojiech Jaruzelski. Solidarity holds General Jaruzelski wholly responsible for the worsening situation in Poland. In a statement dated October 20, which has reached the Western press here, the underground leaders have called for tougher opposition to the military. The union's leadership has called for an eight-hour strike in factories on November 10, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the registration of Solidarity, declared illegal this month by parliament. An earlier appeal has called for a four-hour strike.

The leadership has also urged the organisation of a general strike throughout the country next spring on a date yet to be fixed. It has also called for demonstrations between December 13 and 17 as part of a "week of workers protests." This would be to commemorate the memory of demonstrators who died in Poznan in 1956, of others who perished on the Baltic Sea coast in 1978, of miners in the Wujusk pit killed by police in December last year, and of other victims at Lubin and Nowa Huta who have suffered since martial law was declared on December 13 1981. The statement said this timetable of resistance had been adopted in response to "repression" by the minorities aimed at breaking "spontaneous strikes" which have erupted in several regions after Solidarity was declared illegal. Gen. Jaruzelski's regime, the statement said, was leading the country towards "catastrophe" because it was "turning a deaf ear" to the people by refusing all "dialogue". This was why Solidarity's underground leadership had decided to resort to "the supreme weapon -- general strike -- throughout the land". The statement, signed by Piotr Bednorz (lower Silesia), Zbigniew Bujak (Warsaw), Wladyslaw Hardek (Krakow), Bogdan Lis (Gdansk) and Eugeniusz Szumiejko (Wroclaw), said there would be no let up in the struggle to reestablish trade unions, including Solidarity, and obtain both the release of all those detained under martial law and the reinstatement of people laid off since the declaration of martial law on December 13.

Referring to the November 10 eight-hour stoppage call, the Solidarity leaders asked workers to organise clandestine strike committees on that date and to attend meetints to demand "human rights and trade union liberties". Both the stoppage and the meeting, it said, would serve as "a sort of referendum by which the Polish people will proclaim themselves against deepening misery in Poland and the violation of the Helsinki accords by the authorities". The statement also called on Poles to "commenorate" the 64th anniversary of Poland's independence on November 11. The anniversary is not recognised by the country's socialist leadership.

SOLIDARITY LEADER INTERNED IN MENTAL HOSPITAL

NC230749 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Anna Walentynowicz, one of the top leaders of Poland's dissolved independent trade union Solidarity, has been placed in a psychiatric hospital outside of Warsaw, the Solidarity office here announced.

An office spokesman said on Friday that Mrs Walentynowicz was arrested about ten days ago and accused of organizing the recent strikes and demonstrations in the Gdansk region.

Mrs Walentynowicz had been interned in a prison camp when martial law was imposed last December, then released in July.

REGIME TURNS TO PARLIAMENT FOR NEW LAWS

NC241314 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 24 Oct 82

[By Jacques Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 24 (AFP) -- The military-led regime of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski is turning to the Polish parliament for new legislative powers expected to lead by the year-end to the lifting of martial law. Just 15 days after ordering the dissolution of the independent trade union Solidarity, parliament on Tuesday will receive a package of legislation dealing with juvenile delinquency, "social parasitism," and alcoholism. The parliamentary debate, scheduled to last a single day, will be followed Wednesday and Thursday by a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Unified Workers Party, the Polish workers to the new factory-level trade unions created by the recent legislation to replace Solidarity. Press reports suggest the new unions have been greeted with great distrust, both by workers who have heeded appeals for a boycott by Solidarity's clandestine leadership and by former members of the officially sanctioned unions.

Meanwhile as the gulf appears to [word indistinct] between the authorities and the people, observers have suggested that the church might now reassert itself in order to preserve a dialogue between the two sides. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, is scheduled to fly to Rome for a ten-day visit tomorrow and sources close to the government said he could meet Gen Jaruzelski on his return. Observers predict that in any event the Roman Catholic Church will make a concerted effort to see that the strike called by Solidarity for November 10 does not get out of control.

Of the three pieces of legislation to be discussed this week -- based on the officially reported existence of 172,000 juvenile delinquents, 200,000 persons refusing to work and more than two million alcoholics -- it is the second that has generated the greatest controvery in parliamentary committees. The problem, in confronting what have been termed (?"social diseases") here, lies in distinguishing prevention from repression. Certain independent commentators have expressed the fear that an enforced obligation to work could be applied in such a way as to classify as social delinquents those who might lose their jobs either for political reasons or trade union activism. The legislation it is feared in some circles, could for instance be applied to workers who were dismissed from positions at the Lenin Shipyard in the Baltic port of Gdansk, when the facility was recently militarized. Observers said other targets of the law could be those who are at present still interned -- a total of 700 according to official figures -- and whom the authorities apparently want to be able to release.

DRAFT STATUTE OF MODEL TRADE UNION PUBLISHED

LD242158 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 24 Oct -- The Social Consultative Commission for trade unions has published model statute of a trade union, designed to make things easier for the union founding groups. The model form was carried by the leading newspapers at the weekend.

The draft statute consists of six chapters divided into 41 paragraphs, the six chapters dealing respectively with the general visions, aims and tasks of trade unions, the rights and duties of union members, union bodies, trade union property and final provisions of the statute. The draft statute concerns factory-level trade union organizations.

The first sentence of the statute says that a trade union is a voluntary, self-governing and independent organization, and that it defends the rights and interests of the employees with respect to pay, work, working and living as well as cultural conditions.

The draft says that a trade union stands on the grounds of the social ownership of the means of production, accepts the leading role of the PUWP in the building of socialism as set out in the Polish Constitution, as well as the constitutional principles of Poland's policies.

The statute goes on to say that any employee may be a member of a trade union irrespective of his or her age, sex, nationality, political convictions, creed, and that membership of a union applies not only to working people but also to old-age pensioners and persons temporarily without a job.

The statute deals extensively with a trade union's aims and tasks, spelling those out as serving to defend the professional interests, work and pay, to raise professional skills, strengthen the family and represent the interests of its members before the managements of work enterprises, and state and economic administrative organs.

The statute says that a union has the right to strike or other forms of protest within the regulations of the trade union law, and states that a strike is treated as an ultimate means.

The membership of a union is obtained through submitting a signed application form.

Other provisions of the statue talks of the union bodies, about the union property which is to be built from membership fees, subsidies, gifts and donations, as well as from profits made at [words indistinct] or other statutory activities.

The period of membership in other trade unions is counted to the seniority of membership of a new union.

ACTIVITY OF NEW UNION 'INITIATIVE GROUPS' REPORTED

LD232140 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Oct. -- Activity of initiative groups aimed at preparing the conditions for revival of the trade union movement in offices and factories is not an easy task, PAP regional correspondents report.

Part of the personnel responds to this activity with restraint or even mistrust. These are some who closely watch the work of initiative groups, waiting for concrete results.

The winning of necessary prestige and support from the personnel will take a lot of effort and, most of all, tangible effects in the action for the protection of workers' rights, the reporters write.

Being aware of this fact the initiators of the new unions concentrate their attention on the explanation of the provisions of the new law and the procedure of organizing the union groups in particular areas. The documents needed to register new unions are also being prepared.

In their interviews with PAP journalists, spokesmen for initiative groups say that the groups have to prove that the new trade union movement can become an authentic representative of the working people.

This difficult decision to join a new union must be the effect of inner reckoning, a conscious act, they say.

The most important thing for initiative group members is the guarantee of self-governance and independence of the trade union movement. In cases of disrespect for the workers' right, it will be possible to take the issue to the court. No one from outside will be able to meddle in the trade union matters. The union members will be able to decide themselves what is most important and urgent.

FOUNDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VIEWS BYDGOSZCZ TU'S

LD240310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Correspondent Norbert Krawcyk report from Bydgoszcz]

[Text] A founding group of new trade unions has been set up in Bydgoszcz, at Zachem, which is the largest enterprise in the voivodship. I asked Tadeusz Szczesniak, chairman of the founding committee of the new trade unions at Zachem, for an interview.

[Question] How many people are in the founding committee at the moment?

[Answer] There are currently 12 people in the committee. The committee was elected from an initiating group comprised of 59 people.

[Question] What is your primary goal for the near future?

[Answer] In the near future we want primarily to thoroughly familiarize ourselves with the trade union law. We want to analyze all of its paragraphs in order to thoroughly know how to interpret them so we will be able to approach the work force and become acquainted with their interpretation. Next, we want to submit our initiating group to the voivodship court as a request for the registration of our future trade unions. After that, we want to organize and hold elections. These are the main aims of our founding committee. These are the aims which will guide us in the near future. Our broader activities, activities of a typically organizational nature, will be to request the enterprise director to allocate premises for us at our enterprise so we will be able to undertake say, informative activities, to organize duty hours so we will be able to receive those unwilling to participate in the trade union.

[Question] Although only 1 day has passed since the setting up of the founding group, has there been any interest on the part of the work force?

[Answer] It is difficult to say at the moment, especially as yesterday's meeting took place almost at the end of the working day and today [words indistinct] morning.

[Question] Were workers interested before in the creation of new trade unions?

[Answer] Undoubtedly they were, although we cannot say that this interest was very great. therefore we think that we have hard work ahead of us.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES TRADE UNION BODY 19 OCT

AU221348 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Session of the Social Consultative Commission"]

[Text] The inaugural session of the Social Consultative Commission, which is the national body of advice and information, set up by the Council of State to assist the establishment of trade unions in work enterprises, was held in the Sejm on 19 October. The session was attended by Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski.

Addressing the Social Consultative Commission on behalf of the Council of State, H. Jablonski recalled that the 8 October trade union law contains the principles of the organization and legal framework of trade unions in their developed shape and the rules determining the successive stages of this development, beginning with the establishment of trade unions at the grassroots level -- in work enterprises.

This means primarily that only the employees of a given enterprise may determine the nature of their own trade union organization, may map out the tasks and the forms of work of their organization within the legal enactments and elect their own authorities. The absence of superior branch, regional and national bodies over the trade union organization in the enterprise means that there is no higher management of new trade unions and that only the work forces can determine the organizational range of these unions and their impact on the enterprises' life as well as their ability to use their wide powers.

The same principles of trade union self-government and independence must be valid at the present stage of the reconstruction of trade unionism and at the stage when trade unions assume their final shape countrywide.

Referring to ILO Convention 87 ratified by Poland, H. Jablonski said there was only one obvious restriction: Like every other organization and every citizen, trade unions must act in accordance with the laws of the state; otherwise, they are self-governing and independent. The trade union law is fully compatible with the principle of the ILO convention and is binding on trade unions and state bodies.

H. Jablonski discussed the possible troubles trade unions may have in practice. For example, we should expect that the people who enjoy the trust of work forces, but who are organizationally inexperienced, may be put at the head of the founding committees. Such people will do their work without instructions and will be controlled by a single controlling body -- their comrades at work. We must also bear in mind that it is not at all easy to read legal acts, and the trade union law is such an act. That it is not easy to read this act is attested to by the questions readers send in to newspapers. At times even specialists find it difficult to correctly interpret legal regulations.

This is just one reason why advice, information and help are needed, and the task of the Social Consultative Commission is to provide them. However, in no case, H. Jablonski stressed, must this task be interpreted as the commission's superior standing over the burgeoning trade union organizations. In line with the letter and spirit of the trade union law, the nature of the commission is merely social and consultative, which means that it cannot be either allied with the defunct Central Trade Union Council or a government office.

Of course, this does not mean that the commission's tasks are insignificant. The Council of State decree of 12 October 1982 shows that these tasks are extensive. As the name of the commission indicates, these tasks involve consultations in the case of trade unions and, in the case of the Council of State, information and advice in the fields of activity stipulated for the Council of State by the trade union law.

The Council of State, H. Jablonski continued, does not intend to influence the internal division and methods of the Social Consultative Commission's work because it has full confidence in the skills and good will of its members to understand difficulties and assume responsibility not only vis-a-vis the new trade unions, but also vis-a-vis the broadest masses of employees. At the same time, the Council of State will continue to help to ensure that current activities of the commission are effective.

H. Jablonski wished the commission productive work for the good of reviving trade unionism.

As a result of the ensuing discussion, the Social Consultative Commission drew up a skeleton program for its work and mapped out tasks for the coming months.

The commission agreed that one of the most urgent tasks is to draw up a model statute for trade union organizations in work enterprises. The model statute will have to be adapted to the conditions and needs of individual enterprises. An earlier publication of such a statute will enable work forces to suitably formulate their own statutues.

The Social Consultative Commission has set up its own working teams.

The composition of the commission is as follows:

Chairmen: Prof Zbigniew Salwa of Warsaw University, who was a member of the Council of State team drawing up the trade union bill; Andrzej Cierniewski, miner in the Dymitrow coalmine, former member of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission and former chairman of the Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee in Bytom; Prof Jerzy Ignatowicz, judge of the Supreme Court; Jacek Krzyzanowski, former chairman of the Solidarity trade union of Warsaw city transportation workers; Kazimierz Pilat, former chairman of the Polish Teachers' Union main administration; and Ryszard Zajda, locksmith in the Gegielski plant and former chairman of the plant council of the metallurgical trade union.

Member of the Presidium and secretary of the commission: Sejm Deputy Janusz Brych.

Members of the Commission: Kazimierz Bejgerowski, senior foreman in the Belma electro-mechanical plant in Bydgoszcz and former chairman of the Solidarity plant committee; Ryszard Borowski, master electrician in the A. Warski Shipyards in Szczecin; Alicja Borycka, tester in the Pamotex Cotton Mill in Pabianice and former member of Solidarity; Kazimierz Borzecki, former chairman of the Solidarity trade union of the "peasant self-aid" cooperative movement; Aleksander Chrzanowski, master fitter in the Agromet farm machinery plant in Lublin, former chairman of the Solidarity plant committee and former member of the Solidarity national commission; Sejm Deputy Wieslaw Czernik; Sejm Deputy Maria Gawlik; Prof Leszek Gilejko, scientist of the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism; Andrzej Gruszczyk, former activist of the trade union of seamen and fishermen; Stanislaw Hasiak, former chairman of the main administration of the farm workers trade union; Prof Czeslaw Jackowiak of Gdansk University; Andrzej Korzeniowski, testing engineer in measuring apparatus plant in Krakow and former member of Solidarity; Stanislaw Kroczek, master bricklayer and former activist of the construction workers trade union in Katowice; Tadeusz Lewanski, former chairman of the Solidarity plant commission in the rural construction plant in Slupsk and former chairman of the Solidarity Interfactory Founding Commission in Slupsk; Jerzy Mazur, senior craftsman of the electronic institute of the military technical academy and former chairman of the plant administration of the military employees' trade union; Sejm Deputy Waldemar Michna, Sejm Deputy Zdislaw Pilecki; Wlodzimierz Piotrowski of A. Mickiewicz University in Poznan, who was appointed member of the Council of State team for drawing up the trade union bill; Tadeusz Szymanek, chairman of the Supreme Court, who is in charge of the work of the Labor and Social Insurance Chamber; Sejm Deputy Jan Waleczek; Zygmunt Wangler, employee of the Gdansk Port Authority and former chairman of the plant council of the seamen and port workers trade union; Sejm Deputy Edward Zglobicki; Adam Zielinski, chairman of the Supreme Administrative Court, who was appointed member of the Council of State team drawing up the trade union bill; and Stanislaw Zuber, underground electrician in the Jaworzno coal mine and former activist of the shop council of the miners trade union.

The Council of State has empowered its chairmen to appoint additional members to the Social Consultative Commission on the motion of the commission Presidium.

DAILY CONDEMNS PEOPLE WHO REFUSE TO WORK

AU221613 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 82 p 6

[Report signed (H.L.): "Demoralized and Without Qualifications -- the High Costs of Vocational Training -- Who Avoids Work?"]

[Text] What state has the implementation of the decree issued by the Council of Ministers in December 1981 concerning the public duty of men between 18 and 45 to work now reached? It is apparent from research carried out by the inspection unit of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs that out of 81 plants in the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw, the majority of persons sent out to work on the basis of this decree take up employment for only a short time or do not even report for work. Many who are sent there abandon work as soon as they have gone through the formalities and obtained an employment stamp on their identify cards.

Over 14,000 people who were shirking work were registered in the metropolitan employment department during the first 6 months of 1982. These are not, of course, the complete statistics, although over half of the people registered reported voluntarily in the first few months so as to obtain ration cards and the like. The Warsaw department of employment sent over 12,000 people to work, but only over 8,000 reported to the appointed enterprises and after a very short period of employment plants were forced to dismiss 500 persons for theft and drunkenness while some left of their own accord. The plants that hired them often failed to perform their duty by informing the employment department of the departure of these people, thereby evading the registers and hindering the fight against parasitism.

Attempts to send such people to work at the "Ursus" and Huta Warszawa machinery plants ended in utter failure. Over 90 percent of the people sent to the "Zelmot" automobile electrical installations plant were dismissed within a short space of time and only 40 out of every 50 people sent to the health service transport unit turned up for work, 4 of whom were intoxicated, so that after a few weeks only 18 remained.

Work plants draw attention to the very high costs they incur in connection with the training of people who leave soon after being sent to them. The plant is, for example, obliged to pay 2 months' compensation (which also covers dependents) to anyone who starts work a few days before the end of 1 month and leaves just after the first day of the next. These sums are often substantial even though the person concerned may have earned only several zlotys. It would also be necessary to add to this the cost of training and overalls which are often kept to become market goods.

Only 13 percent of the plants surveyed in the poll expressed satisfaction with the fact that they were able in this way to alleviate their cadre shortage, while the most satisfied was the municipal sanitation enterprise, where many of those sent remained, due to the possibility of earning more.

Enterprises in general considered that the presence of persons avoiding work has a demoralizing effect on the work force, since these are often alcoholics or drug addicts who should be treated. The majority are young people (72 percent between 18 and 35 years of age) and without any qualifications. Only 10 percent had a secondary education and 22 percent had a technical education while 535 persons with higher education were also registered. Their considerable demoralization is evidenced by the fact that the greater part of those registered (57 percent) remained without work for over a year and about 26 percent did not work for 6 to 12 months.

The problem of overcoming parasitism is therefore much broader than simply sending to work those who avoid it. Employment departments alone cannot deal with this problem, which demands the cooperation of many institutions and organizations.

INTERVOIVODSHIP COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD232330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] In Poznan the inaugural session has taken place of the intervoivodship commission for the central-western planning macroregion. The subject of the first meeting was the establishment of the forms, directions and problems of the work of the commission, which is a new opinion-giving and advisory body encompassing eight voivodships: Bydgoszcz, Kalisz, Konin, Leszno, Pils, Poznan, Torun and Wroclaw.

At the session it was stated that integrated planning will allow the implementation of tasks in which the means and possibilities of the entire macroregion will be exploited. Issues were isolated with which the commission ought to deal above all. They concern matters connected with the water economy, and the protection of the natural environment. Another proposal concerned broader than hitherto cooperation within the entire system of the food economy and in educating personnel.

LODZ PZPR PLENUM ON 'SOCIAL DISCIPLINE'

AU221056 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Jan Kraszewski report: "Lodz: The Need for Peace and Justice"]

[Text] The problems of social discipline, security, harmony and public order were the subject of the plenary discussions of the Lodz PZPR Committee which took place on 18 October.

The discussions were chaired by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, and were attended by Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary. Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, was also present at the Lodz debates.

The discussion began after several introductory reports had presented an appraisal of the sociopolitical situation, political affairs and the measures which had hitherto been taken to counteract social anomalies.

Several statements dealt mainly with problems which are frequently noticed and brought up by workers and other socioprofessional groups. The negative elements of our lives, which upset peaceful labor and impede the delivery of supplies and the normal functioning of housekeeping, must be removed, it was said. It was stressed that -- despite the intensified activities of the organs of state administration, the organs of prosecution and social committees -- illegal trade, speculation and theft are still rampant. It is also difficult to deal with the problem of the fringe of society, people shirking work, alcoholism and the demoralization of the youth. It was emphasized that these are matters no less important than the issues of production and the economic well-being of society.

Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, pointed out a few weak aspects in internal party life while discussing the issue of the party's functions. Among these weaknesses he included the minimal efficiency displayed in realizing the adopted resolutions, believing that the reason for this is that too much emphasis is put on legislative activities while the role of control is underrated. The belief in the automatic realization of resolutions is very often disproved in practice. The concreteness of the tasks placed before party and administrative cells, attentiveness to cadres and their selection, the correct appraisal of people and their attitudes, care for the language and the absolute necessity of subjecting oneself to social control are some of the most important tasks to be accomplished.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, also joined in the discussion. While speaking of the country's current situation, he stressed the consistency with which the authorities desire to show concern for respecting the law, order and public security. In keeping with society's expectations no tolerance will be shown for the enemies of the system or the socialist state. But the force of the socialist state is not directed against society. It very often occurs that the majority of participants in street incidents and other destabilizing activities are naive and inexperienced young people who have been inspired by people from the political underground. Repressive measures are directed solely against the latter, said M. Milewski. He then described the antistate activities of these illegal groups.

Peace and justice are the goals which we use as guidelines every day, goals that are in agreement with society's expectations, stressed M. Milewski. We will achieve them in accordance with Polish legislation and international conventions despite the adventurism of the Reagan administration.

The plenary debate adopted a resolution mapping out the tasks for the party cells, organizations and the organs of state administration within the range of problems discussed at the plenum.

OFFICIALS MEET, ADDRESS PARTY AKTIVS, WORKERS

Siwak Meets Construction Workers

LD232138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, has met in Katowice party activists and personnel employed in the construction industry and construction materials industry of the Katowice, Czestochowa and Bielsko Voivodships. Veterans of the workers' movement and of the struggle for the consolidation of people's power in our country were also present.

Albin Siwak answered questions from those attending the meeting. These questions concerned some problems of a social, political and economic nature pertaining to the situation of the country, the activities of the party and the reborn trade union movement. Much attention was devoted also to negative phenomena of public life: profiteering, parasitism and unjustified and excessive accumulation of wealth. Albin Siwak spoke also of problems connected with housing and about the proposals submitted on this issue by the work forces of construction enterprises. He presented various aspects of the housing policy and the development of construction in Poland.

Kalkus Speaks in Bialystok

LD232156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, visited Hajnowka in Bialystok Voivodship today. He met with the party aktiv of the town and parish and representatives of work forces, the militia and the army.

Stanislaw Kalkus presented the socioeconomic and political situation of the country and also issues connected with the preparations for the next party Central Committee plenum. He devoted much attention to the issue of the implementation of the ninth party congress program which is of major importance. In the context of the report-back and programmatic campaign within the party, which is at present in progress, the speaker stressed the significance of the practical implementation of the public's proposals and postulates.

Milewski Speaks in Siedlce

LD232122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] In Siedlce a plenum of the party voivodship committee has taken place. It was stated that a particularly important issue is the consolidation of party ranks and vigilance so that the ideological assumptions of the party should not diverge from the practices of everyday life.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, who took part in the plenum said that the problems tackled at the plenum are extremely important, for the success of party actions in the country depends on the activeness of the primary organizations. An extremely important matter is the strict observance of the Marxist-Leninist norms of party life, as well as activity in accordance with the ninth party congress resolutions, the PZPR Central Committee secretary stressed.

Porebski at Wroclaw Meeting

LD230518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The report-back campaign in the ranks of the PZPR is in progress. There has been a report-back meeting of the party organization in Wroclaw power and heat plant attended by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. During the discussion the role and the tasks of the organization as well as the stances of its members toward the current events in the country were discussed.

Answering questions Tadeusz Porebski devoted attention to matters on the creation of trade unions. He emphasized that trade unions are to become a sensor of social moods for the party and state authorities.

At meetings of party organizations in the Silesian mining district's factories a thorough and comprehensive evaluation of the functioning of the party ranks and the stances of their members was carried out. Specific programs of activities attempting to fully implement the resolutions of the ninth party congress are being established.

ARMY UNITS COMPLETE BRIDGE REPAIR, CONSTRUCTION

LD232336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] A PAP journalist has been told that the army operation codenamed "Swan" has been completed. It took place in Elblag and Gdansk Voivodships. Soldiers of the third Warsaw pontoon division, sappers, tank troops, air defense troops and mechanized units from the Pomeranian Military District took part in it.

The effects of soldierly help are impressive indeed: They have carried out land improvement work and flood prevention operations. A total of 16 bridges and 4 footbridges have been constructed.

A great deal of work has been carried out in Bordyna and Debina, where two spans of old ferroconcrete bridges over the Pasenka have been removed. Conservation work has been carried out on the basic structures of polders on a 50-km stretch. The soldiers have carried out Z250 million worth of work.

DAILY PRAISES SOVIET RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIES

AU221240 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Moscow PAP report: "Supplies of Raw Materials From the USSR to Poland are Proceeding Ahead of Schedule]

[Text] PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz writes:

The Soviet Union is fulfilling the promise it made at the beginning of the year and is continuing to supply basic industrial raw materials to Poland ahead of schedule and in greater quantities than foreseen. Thanks to this, we can not only maintain an uninterrupted rhythm of production in industry, but also increase production for domestic and export needs.

One of the basic raw materials being supplied by the USSR is iron ore. We have received over 2,562,000 tons of it this year, in other words 27,200 tons more than foreseen in the 9-month plans. Thus, the Soviet Union fulfilled 87.8 percent of its annual ore delivery plan by the end of September, thanks to which Polish foundries possess full stocks of it.

The supply of natural gas is being made well in excess of the plans laid down in the supply schedules. We have already received 4,144 million cubic meters of it this year, in other words 60 million cubic meters more than planned.

Soviet supplies of apatite concentrates, essential for the production of mineral fertilizers for agriculture, are also proceeding ahead of schedule. Besides the amount of concentrates which has been contracted, an additional amount of over 31,000 tons has arrived from the Soviet Union.

The list of raw materials being supplied to us ahead of schedule and in greater quantities than expected is long. It is worth mentioning in addition the 7,600 extra tons of asbestos, the 5 million extra square meters of fiberboard and also the 7,000 cubic meters of sawn timber and 4,900 cubic meters of plywood for the building and furniture industries. We have also received 7,200 tons more of cellulose and 1,800 tons more of paper and cardboard.

Supplies of Soviet cotton are also proceeding ahead of schedule. We have received 61,400 tons of it this year, which is 8,700 tons more than the Soviet Union was obliged to supply to us under the plan (this only concerns the cotton supplies covered by the Polish-Soviet trade protocol for 1982, and therefore does not include the cotton covered by service contracts).

Supplies of ammonia also occupy an important place for our economy. We received 87,000 tons of it from the Soviet Union up to the end of September, over 3,000 tons more than planned.

Supplies of crude oil proceeded without any delay and in accordance with the agreed schedule. The Soviet Union supplied 9,572,000 tons of it up to the end of September. Planned supplies of gasoline and fuel oil have also been fully carried out.

Temporary hitches have occurred in the supply rhythm of certain raw materials this year, mainly as a result of transportation difficulties with the Soviet railroads. Also because of this, the Soviet Union has not been fully able to supply all the coking coal it was under contract to supply (there was a shortage of 41,000 tons less than the planned quantity on 30 September). There was also 22,900 less tons of fuel oil than planned and 38,000 less tons of potassium salts. Soviet exporters have said that this deficiency will soon be made good.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES HEAD OF VATICAN CONTACT GROUP

LD231530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Minister Plenipoteniary Jerzy Kuberski, head of the permanent working group for contacts between the Vatican and the Polish Government.

WARSAW REPORTS GLEMP DEPARTURE FOR ROME 25 OCT

LD250910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp set off for Rome this morning. During his stay in the Vatican the primate will meet with Pope John Paul II.

TRADE MINISTER ON U.S. WITHDRAWING MFN STATUS

LD241812 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 82

["Foreign Trade Minister on U.S. Trade Sanctions -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 24 Oct -- Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz said in an interview for PAP published today that the U.S. withdrawal of the most favoured nation [MFN] status for Poland would be a flagrant violation of the GATT principles.

He said that having such a status with any nation meant only an equal treatment of the partners covered by it. "Therefore the withdrawal of such a status constitutes a sign of particular discrimination," the minister said reminding that 90 percent of world trade was now being conducted on the basis of the most favoured nation clause.

The minister recalled that Poland received the most favoured nation status in trade with the USA under a bilateral treaty of 1931. In 1954, during the cold war, the status was unilaterally withdrawn by the USA.

Next the minister said that the General Agreement on Tarriffs and Trade is in fact a multilateral trade treaty guaranteeing all signatories the use in mutual relations of the most favoured nation clause, i.e. the principle of equal treatment and creating conditions for eliminating all discrimination.

By signing the GATT protocol Poland obtained a formal multilateral confirmation of the most favoured nation status in trade relations with all GATT member-states including the USA.

The GATT treaty contained provisions which seriously restricted the possibility of a unilateral withdrawal or suspension the most favoured nation status, the minister said. He stressed that there "is nothing to indicate that the USA will observe these provisions. The U.S. decision bypassing GATT would constitute a serious violation of the principles of this organization and it would deal a serious blow at the "rules of the game" in international trade. Consequently it would undermine the mutual credibility of partners to trade not to mention a substantial weakening of the GATT organization. Such an unprecedented decision could become a serious warning for other countries participating in international trade exchanges."

The minister reiterated previous estimates that the suspension of the MFN status by the USA would cost Poland 40 million dollars. Putting this decision into effect would cause a fall in hard currency earnings thus curbing Poland's imports which at present cover almost exclusively the purchase of raw materials, agricultural and food products and spare parts. "To alleviate the effect of such a decision Poland will take action to geographically reorientate our trade," the minister said.

Asked whether there was not a contradiction in the U.S. Administration's actions towards Poland, as on the one hand it wanted Poland to meet its credit obligations and on the other it introduced restrictions which could adversely influence servicing the debt, the minister replied: "It is not a contradiction, but an expression of the definite policy pursued by the American Government."

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNGA ON TIES WITH WEST

LD170952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] During a general debate at the 37th UN General Assembly session, Polish representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf, using the right of reply, made a statement that was the Polish reaction to a stance taken by some states with respect to internal events in our country.

Ambassador Natorf reminded those present that on 27 September the Polish minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, presented to the UN General Assembly forum authoritative information on the subject of development of events in Poland. He did that from good will, as matters of Poland are exclusively under the competence of our authorities, who decide about them in a sovereign manner. Wlodzimierz Natorf stated that in spite of that, some speakers have considered it appropriate to give their own interpretation of the situation in Poland, distorting both the sources of the difficulties, as well as the nature of events, which sometimes bore marks of pressure and intervention in internal affairs.

Taking a detailed stance on these speeches, the Polish ambassador stated that it is time to begin searching for roads toward a gradual improvement in relations, and not to worsen the situation by using unlawful economic repression and making confrontational declarations. We expect, he said in conclusion, that those Western states that have adopted the policy of repressing Poland, will demonstrate more feeling of realism and respect for their partners in accordance with the spirit of the UN Charter, aims and principles.

ENVOY AT UN CRITICIZES U.S. DELEGATE'S SPEECH

LD221524 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 22 Oct 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York, 21 Oct -- During the disarmament debate at the U.N. General Assembly's Political Committee, the U.S. representative, John E. Lodge, in an attempt to distract the delegates from the problems being the subject of the committee's work, launched an attack on Poland.

The U.S. delegate's speech by no means had the character of a polemic with the Polish standpoint on any of the points on the agenda of the Political Committee of the United Nations. To the contrary, it had a (?sour) and demagogic character and contained many expressions insulting the Polish authorities.

Despite the fact that, in consideration of its content and form, it had been meant for local use in the election campaign of the Republican Party, the speech was totally passed over in silence by the New York press, radio and television.

The speech was received with marked disapproval by an overwhelming majority of the representatives of states in the Political Committee of [words indistinct] nations.

The Polish representative, Vice Minister Henry Jaroszek said that the speech by the U.S. delegate was an inadmissable interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country. "We resolutely reject and we will take up no polemics on matters which lie within the exclusive competence of our authorities," he said.

The U.S. delegate's attack, said Vice Minister Jaroszek, was typical of the attitude of the present American administration towards smaller countries and especially towards those countries whose social and political system Washington did not like. This was not the first instance of the attempts calculated at destabilizing the situation in Poland, Vice Minister Jaroszek reminded.

This activity consists of a whole chain of political pressure, economic blackmail and propaganda aggression. We rate the U.S. delegates' statement as a bid to distract attention from the business-like discussion on disarmament and as another proof of the U.S. reluctance to take up such debate.

Poland is not a county nor a state of the United States. Neither is it a banana republic for the U.S. representatives to dictate to it laws and conditions, or to impose on it their views.

Rejecting resolutely the attempts to interfere in its internal affairs, Poland will continue constructive activity for achieving progress in the disarmament efforts, in favour of detente, international security, peace and cooperation, the vice-minister said.

PAP ON WASHINGTON 'ANTICOMMUNIST CRUSADE'

LD201514 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Washington 20 Oct -- In Washington it has been clearly implied that the conference devoted to the "democratization of communist countries" opens a whole anti-communist crusade initiated by Reagan's administration, announced by the President in June in an address to the British Parliament.

The aim of this crusade, although wrapped in suitable rhetoric, is obvious: a political propaganda campaign and ideological subversion aimed to weaken from inside the socialist countries. The main target is the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

Some trade union headquarters were involved in the preparations, since their experience in contacts and cooperation with Solidarnosc in Poland were of great help. Emigre centres were also used in the preparations, in order to exploit their connections with mother countries.

The weapons to be used in the campaign shall include expanded structures and modernized equipment for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and the dissemination of political and propaganda literature in the languages of the target countries.

Organizers of this campaign diligently conceal the role that the American intelligence agencies are to play, especially the CIA. There is no doubt that their role will be important.

KOHL SPEECH 'BRUTAL' ATTEMPT AT INTERFERENCE

AU211755 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 82 p 7

[Article signed 'D.L.': "Bonn: Disturbing Elements" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The programmatic speech of new Federal Chancellor HELMUT KOHL has confirmed many appraisals made earlier by international public opinion that the RIGHTWING-CENTER GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTIES CDU/CSU, WOULD INSERT DISTURBING ELEMENTS IN THE FRG'S FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICY.

In that part of his speech dealing with Eastern policy, Helmut Kohl presented FEATURES WHICH AGREE WITH REAGAN"S CONCEPTS OF INCREASING IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATION WITH THE SOCIALIST STATES, AND ALSO OF RENEWING DISCUSSION ON THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL ABOUT THE SO-CALLED GERMAN ISSUE, which is allegedly still "open". This signifies a certain regression in the FRG's policy toward the socialist states. The Kohl government's program indicates that in addition, THE FRG WILL JOIN THE UNITED STATES' CAMPAIGN OF INTERFERING IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF THE SOCIALIST STATES.

One cannot fail to wonder that Chancellor Kohl announced a TIGHTENING OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FRG AND THE UNITED STATES WHICH HAD BEEN IN AN UNCERTAIN STATE SO TO SPEAK, UNDER THE SCHMIDT GOVERNMENT. He stressed that the BASIS of the Federal Republic's policy IS ITS ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, ITS MEMBERSHIP OF NATO AND ACTIVITY AIMED AT ACHIEVING A "POLITICAL UNION" OF WESTERN EUROPE. The new chancellor placed his support without any reservations in NATO's so-called dual decision of December 1979 to INSTALL NEW AMERICAN MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE, PARTICUARLY IN THE FRG. Kohl did not hide the fact that he fully supports the U.S. stance in the negotiations with the USSR on the subject of these missiles, A STANCE WHICH IS AIMED AT ACHIEVING NATO MISSILE SUPERIORITY OVER THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES. Kohl emphasized the close relations, spiritually and politically between his government and Washington. But he did not repeat his Social Democrat predecessor's assurances that the FRG would like to maintain relations of "partnership on the issue of military security" with the USSR.

The new chancellor spoke about his government's desire to respect the pacts made with the socialist states, which he nevertheless regards as only a modus vivendi and temporary. And so, noting H. Kohl's declaration concerning the attaching of special importance to relations with the socialist states, WE MUST APPRAISE HIS WORDS ON THE BASIS OF THE FRG GOVERNMENT'S PRACTICES DURING THE UNFINISHED PROCESS OF NORMALIZING ITS RELATIONS WITH POLAND AND THE OTHER WARSAW PACT STATES.

The dual if not contradictory nature of Chancellor Kohl's programmatic speech with regard to Poland was obvious. On the one hand, Helmut Kohl declared his resolve to promote agreement and expressed his concern for the situation in our country, but, on the other hand, made BRUTAL ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE IN OUR INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND PUT FORWARD "DEMANDS" ABOUT HOW WE SHOULD ARRANGE OUR OWN AFFAIRS. AS IS OBVIOUS, THE RIGHTIST GOVERNMENT OF THE FRG IS BEGINNING NOT WITH A DIALOGUE WITH POLAND AND WITH CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS TO INTENSIFY IT, BUT WITH ARROGANTLY INSTRUCTING OUR COUNTRY AND GOVERNMENT. Perhaps this is the cheapest method of demonstrating loyality vis-a-vis the White House master. It is significant that Chancellor Kohl did not announce that efforts would be made to promote economic cooperation between our states, but merely said that during the Christmas period postal charges on private parcels to Poland would be waived, as if candies and nuts for Christmas trees might blur the Polish people's vision of the increasingly clearer revisionist and nationalist lusts of the political circles in the FRG.

It is impossible not to see that the new FRG Government intends to stress in its foreign policy the endeavor to solve the "OPEN GERMAN PROBLEM" in accordance with its own ideas and that it has launched the notion of "TWO GERMAN STATES." This is an attempt to artificially revive the supposed further existence of "Germany," although it is common knowledge that the politically different, sovereign states of the GDR and the FRG are not situated in some mythical Reich, but in Europe. FRG President Carsten, soliciting the support of the "middle kingdom," proclaimed similar revisionist theses in distant Beijing on the same day.

Chancellor Kohl's programmatic speech, which was criticially received by the progressive and liberal circles in the FRG, DID NOT WEAKEN THE CONCERN AND RESERVATIONS OF EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION WITH REGARD TO THE FRG'S LINE IN THE FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICY UNDER THE RIGHTIST GOVERNMENT. ON THE CONTRARY, IT REAFFIRMED THIS CONCERN AND THESE RESERVATIONS. Nationalist and revisionist forces have gained vigor in the main governing party in the FRG, the CDU/CSU parties. For the first time in many years these parties are again able to directly influence the shaping of FRG policy. THIS MEANS THAT THERE ARE REASONS WHY EUROPE SHOULD NOT WEAKEN ITS VIGILANT INTEREST IN FRG POLICY.

WARSAW NOTES SOVIET JOURNAL'S REPORT ON POLAND

LD210356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The situation in our country continues to be the subject of many statements, as well as press and news agency commentaries.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, at a press conference in Athens, has spoken with disapproval about the martial law in Poland, but at the same time objected to the use of trade sanctions against our country and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in a report from Warsaw that the counterrevolution in Poland continues to strive to make its voice heard. In underground publications, states LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Poles continue to be called on to sabotage the process of normalization. They are being persuaded to prepare a general strike and even an armed uprising. The paper's correspondent also formulates an opinion about the stance and activity of the church in Poland.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD230424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Roman Malinowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Supremen Committee of the ZSL has received Nikolay Georgiev, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Supreme Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union.

Roman Malinowski informed the Bulgarian guest about the participation of the ZSL in the process of the countryside's emergence from the crisis. Also discussed were actions undertaken for the protection of the natural environment.

KOMENDER RECEIVES TOURISM DELEGATIONS' HEADS

LD230434 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct -- Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Zenon Komender today received heads of the delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Korea, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Poland who convened in Warsaw for the 16th conference of tourist offices of the socialist countries.

During the meeting they were briefed on the current political and economic situation in Poland and acquainted with the possbilities of further multi- and bilateral cooperation in tourism.

The deputy prime minister stressed that the growingly stable situation in Poland was creating appropriate conditions for the resumption of tourist exchances with the socialist countries. The Polish authorities endorse and are lively interested in the development of tourist exchanges which, through mutual acquaintanceship of the working people, would promote the further consolidation of the socialist community.

WARSAW REPORTS ARRIVAL OF SEJM DELEGATION IN DPRK

LD200906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Sejm, headed by Deputy Wit Drapich, has arrived in the DPRK. Delegations of the two parliaments are exchanging information on socialist construction and experiences of the two countries' parliaments.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 22 OCT

AU221638 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today chaired a meeting of the State Council. Deputy prime ministers of the government, ministers, other leaders of central bodies and chairmen of certain standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] participated in the meeting as guests.

The State Council discussed and adopted the following agenda points:

Decree on the creation, organization and functioning of the National Council for the Uniform Management of the Land Stock;

Decree on the creation, organization and functioning of the Council of Silviculture;

Decree on modifying and completing Decree No 234/1981 on the creation, organization and functioning of the Department for Construction Abroad and on measures concerning construction abroad;

Decree on approving regulations governing the free port of Sulina;

Decree on controls at crossing the Romania state frontier;

Decree on obligations of persons applying and being allowed to permanently settle abroad to fully pay their debts to the state, socialist organizations and individuals and to repay certain expenses made by the state for their schooling;

Decree on modifying and completing Decree No 328/1966 on circulation upon public roads.

The State Council then examined and ratified the following:

Convention between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco on avoiding double taxation on imports, signed on 11 September 1981 in Bucharest;

Agreement on the long-term development of technical-economic cooperation and trade exchanges between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Iraq, signed on 17 June 1982 in Baghdad;

Exchange of verbal notes between 15 April and 15 June 1982 on modifying certain provisions of the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic, signed on 29 March 1976 in Athens.

All the mentioned decrees and international treaties were previously examined and favorably endorsed by GNA standing commissions, in accordance with their jurisdiction, and by the Legislative Council.

The State Council also examined and approved a report of the Commission for Examining the Resolution of Proposals, Requests, Complaints and Notifications of the Working People addressed to the State Council in the first half of 1982 and a report of the Council of Ministers on the Resolution of Proposals, Requests, Complaints and Notifications of the Working People addressed to central bodies of the state administration in the first half of 1982. The State Council asked the government, ministries, other central bodies, people's councils and socialist units to continue to work responsibly to promptly resolve the working people's proposals, in accordance with law provisions, in order to increase responsibility in observing the socialist legality and to consult with and involve the masses in resolving problems raised by the construction of the socialist society.

During the meeting, the State Council also solved certain topical issues.

CEAUSESCU VISITS CONSTANTA COUNTY UNITS

AU231947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/10/1982 -- On Saturday, October 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to large industrial and farming units in Constanta County. Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalesuc, Emil Bobu and Gheorghe Stoica. The visit takes place a day before the harvest day to be celebrated this year in Constanta under the sign of the anniversary of 25 years since the completion of the cooperativization of agriculture in Dubrudja.

After the official arrival ceremony Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu flew aboard the presidential helicopter to large industrial units in the Midia-Navodari area. The new dialogue Nicolae Ceausescu conducted with experts there focused on the stage of the manufacture of the installations for the higher capitalization of crude at the refinery and the petrochemical sector. The hosts informed their guests that the installations for the extraction of aromatic substances and for the separation of aromatic substances and xylene would be commissioned until the end of the ongoing year. As an outcome of their commissioning the combine in Midia will virtually become a front-rank unit for the higher capitalization of crude and oil products.

President Nicolae Ceausescu saw round several of the newly commissioned units. Solutions and measures were agreed upon with executives from the ministries concerned apt to ensure the observance of commissioning terms with the new units and the reduction of the period for building-assembly operations and technological tests. Then the president visited the chemical fertilizer combine in Navodari, the largest producer of superphosphate-type fertilizers and one of the main producers of sulfuric acid in Romania. The dialogue the RCP and Romania state leader conducted with the relevant minister and experts at the combine concentrated on questions related to the capitalization of raw materials in conditions of increased efficiency, as well as to the building of the ten new units to be added to the combine until the end of the current quinquennium.

Next, the president saw round the Palas-Constanta institute for research and production for sheep and goats breeding. An exhibition of zootechnical achievements scored in the county of Constanta was also visited. After stopping over at an animal farm under the "Dorobantu" state farm enterprise in the commune of Nicolae Balcesu the "Chirnogeni" producer cooperative farm was seen round. As to 1952, the year when the cooperative was set up, its production with the main culture has increased tenfold. Today it obtains more than 4,000 kg of wheat per hectare, 7,500 kg of maize (grains) and over 41,000 kg of sugar beet per unit of surface. The president warmly congratulated the cooperative farmers on the results scored.

Ceausescu Harvest Day Speech

AU241050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0940 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 October mass rally in Constanta marking harvest day -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Constanta Municipality and County, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and myself. [applause, cheers]

We have come to Constanta to celebrate harvest day, to mark the 25th anniversary of the cooperativization of Dubrudja and the 20th anniversary of the cooperativization of the entire country -- which came up in the spring and which we want to mark again at this great mass rally. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"] At the same time, we visited some industrial and agricultural enterprises yesterday. Since I visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises in Constanta this year, I want to mention with great satisfaction our good impressions of the work of the communists and working people employed in industry, agriculture and other branches, and of their endeavors to implement the 12th congress decisions. [applause, cheers]

In view of the good results achieved in developing agriculture since the completion of cooperativization, and of the good results obtained this year, and on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the completion of cooperativization in Constanta and Tulcea, both counties, were awarded the highest order of the Socialist Republic of Romania: the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class. [applause, chants and "Ceausescu-RCP"] This high award is designed to honor the work of all party-state activists and all the peasantry of Dubrudja, of these two countries that 25 years ago completed the cooperativization process -- an important moment and a significant contribution to the cooperativization process throughout Romania's agriculture. [applause] At the same time, this constitutes a mark of great appreciation for the efforts made to continuously increase agricultural production and for the results attained, and, naturally, it constitutes an encouragement to work for even better crops in the future. [applause] On this occasion, I want to convey warmest congratulations to the communists, working people employed in the agricultural sector of Constanta and Tulcea Counties, and to all the inhabitants of these counties for winning this high distinction of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

At this great mass rally marking harvest day and devoted to the work of our cooperative peasants and agricultural working people, to the entire peasantry -- a work aimed at giving the fatherland great crops and at increasing the contribution of agriculture to the general development of our country -- and to the 25th anniversary of the cooperativization in Dubrudja and the 20th anniversary of the cooperativization throughout the country, I want to convey to the working people of Constanta and Tulcea, to the peasantry of these two counties and of the entire country, warmest congratulations and wishes for even greater crops in the future, which will demonstrate the great superiority of a socialist agriculture, and the invincible force of our people and peasantry who, united in cooperatives and practicing a socialist agriculture, constitute a forceful basis of development for the entire country. [applause, cheers, chants]

On this occasion it would be good to recall, even briefly, the importance of the cooperativization for our fatherland, and to summarize some of the great achievements attained by our socialist agriculture. To begin with, it must be stressed that the cooperativization of our agriculture marked a great victory for the socialist revolution. It marked the final victory of socialism in towns and villages, the final elimination of the exploiting classes, our people's transition to the socialist system, the achievement of economic-social unity and of a uniform, socialist production system in Romania. [applause, cheers] Those factors gave a powerful impetus to the development of the entire Romanian economy. You are familiar with our great achievements in developing the industry and agriculture, and in the general development of our socialist fatherland. Currently, Romania has a forceful socialist society. It has a developed industry with a production almost 50 times larger than before the war under the bourgeois-land owners' system. It has a strong and continuously developing agriculture and a rapidly developing science, education and culture, and it is continuously increasing the people's material and intellectual well-being -- the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of socialism and of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

You have heard figures on the results obtained in Constanta and Tulcea Counties. In 1957 wheat yields were 950 kg, now they are 3,700 kg. Barley was 1,000 kg, it is now over 4,200 kg. Corn was 1,300 kg, and is now over 6,000 kg. This constitutes a great success, although Constanta and Tulcea can and must yield more. However, this constitutes an important result for which I want to congratulate the people of Constanta and Tulcea. [applause]

Both counties have obtained good results in the livestock sector, too, particularly in increasing the number of cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry, and in increasing animal production. Important results have been attained in the sectors of vegetable, fruit and grape growing, as well as that of industrial crops. In point of fact, since cooperativization our entire agricultural sector has marked significant progress in increasing grain production, livestock numbers and production, industrial crops, and grape and vegetable production. On that basis, we have been able to continuously improve consumer supplies and now to implement programs on self-management and self-supply. At this great mass rally I want to mention the remarkable fact that this year production was one ton, 1,000 kg of grain per capita, which testifies to great progress in our agriculture and which was one of the important objectives of the party agricultural program. In coming years this achievement will permit us to increase agricultural production even more markedly and to implement the new agrarian revolution. [applause, cheers]

Naturally, comrades, there are still failings in our agriculture. We must frankly state that, although this year's crops were particularly good, they could have been larger had work been better organized and more disciplined, had each enterprise completed work on schedule and secured seeds as required, and had all crops been harvested on schedule. Had those conditions been met, we could have had yields of at least several hundred kg of more wheat, barley, corn and other crops per hectare. However, despite those failings, we must emphasize the great results obtained and the fact that they clearly demonstrate the superiority of a socialist agriculture and the fact that Romanian peasantry have pooled together their forces and lands in large, socialist agricultural units, and thus increased production continuously and utilized with maximum efficiency machinery, chemical substances and agricultural sciences. On the basis of facts and realities we can now assert that a socialist agriculture is the only way to ensure rapid progress and to solve the food problem, which is currently affecting two-thirds of mankind. [chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Of course, comrades, while discussing this topic we must stress that had we not implemented the industrialization program we would not have been capable of attaining such important results in agriculture. It was only on the basis of the socialist industrialization of the country that we were and are in a position to provide agricultural machinery, chemical substances and general conditions for developing our entire fatherland. As I said before, and as you know, we have made great achievements in industry. In the course of the current 5-year plan we envisage further agricultural and industrial development and we plan to implement the 12th congress directives on a transition to a new stage of national development and on a new work and life quality in all areas. [applause]

We need not look elsewhere. In Dubrudja and in Constanta themselves we can see great industrial achievements. Dubrudja has become one of the largest industrial centers in our country. The achievements attained in Dubrudja, as in the other counties and throughout our country, demonstrate the correctness of our party's Marxist-Leninist policy and the fact that our party is resolutely applying the general principles of scientific socialism and general laws in accordance with the realities prevailing in our country and with the need to ensure the people's unity in building socialism and in advancing toward communism. [chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

On the basis of our achievements we must now endeavor to unswervingly implement the 12th congress decisions in all areas of activity. As is well known, we give special attention to energy and raw material because we must become fully independent regarding energy by 1990, in keeping with the 12th congress decisions. However, as I said at the plenum, as of next year we will meet more than 90 percent of our energy requirements from local resources. This will permit us to become self-reliant in the energy sector by the end of the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers]

Of course, comrades, we must make considerable efforts. We must reduce consumption in industry and in all other sectors. We must endeavor to recover heat and energy and to develop our raw materials production. We must increase the degree of recovery and reutilization of raw materials, with a view to substantially cutting back imports and meeting requirements from domestic resources. At the same time, we must energetically endeavor to utilize our industry, all enterprises and the modern installations we have in each sector to capacity, so as to achieve even larger productions with the lowest possible posts, and to continuously improve the utilization of raw materials. We will thus increase labor productivity, raise the quality and technical level of production and increase efficiency and profitability. Each product and each enterprise will have to show a profit, thus increasing to an even greater extent the fatherland's general wealth and the national income -- the only means of implementing our development program and of raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Special attention is given along this line to the agricultural sector. We are indeed proud of our achievements, but we must make even grater efforts so that agriculture can engage all its forces in implementing the new agrarian revolution and in increasing its contribution to the general development of the fatherland. As of the coming year, grain production must be at least 24-25 million tons. Constanta has now pledged rather modest commitments, which I view as a minimum. Everything possible must be done to achieve the production pledged here, comrades. In the same way, all counties must pledge to achieve the yields established at this fall's plenum, thus permitting us to markedly improve all agricultural activities by 1983, and to lay sound foundations for greatly increasing agricultural production and for implementing the agrarian revolution in the course of the current 5-year plan. We have all the necessary requirements for that. We have good agricultural machines, and all operations will be completely mechanized in the course of this 5-year plan. We already have one hectare [Ceausescu corrects himself], one tractor for each 60 hectares of arable land. Next year we will make available about 2 million tons of fertilizer and other chemical substances. By 1985 we will provide over 3 million tons of fertilizer. Hence, all material, fertilizer and machinery requirements will be available for obtaining the planned production. We must work more energetically to produce only high-quality seeds. No seeds should ever be sown if they do not ensure the yields established. The research and science sectors must better fulfill their great tasks and supply high-quality seeds and seedlings. We must improve animal breeds and ensure appropriate fodder and appropriate use of pasture and hay fields. We must work so that all agricultural sectors -- vegetable and animal -- will demonstrate the potential of our working people and peasantry to obtain large crops, and so that they will show that Romania's socialist agriculture still has large resources and that it has the potential to become one of the most progressive agricultures in the world. We must do this. [applause, cheers]

We must keep in mind the fact that Romania's land is limited. We do not have any additional land to cultivate. Hence, we must utilize what we have well. Not even one square meter of agricultural land should be used for other purposes, and each square meter should be properly cultivated and made to produce as much as possible. It is on this basis that we must implement the 12th congress program. We must implement our irrigation, land amelioration and other programs designed to increase soil fertility and to work the land so as to achieve the planned crops and to ensure the general development of our agriculture.

We have all the requirements for that. We must more resolutely pool all forces together, and put more order and discipline in each unit. Each party organization and committee, all people's councils and managerial boards, and general meetings in cooperatives and state units must fulfill their role as owners and producers, as genuine masters of the agriculture, and must work responsibly as the true masters in our fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

Along this line important tasks are naturally incumbent on the Ministry of Agriculture and other party-state central bodies, which must work more efficiently and responsibly and must transfer activities to the basic units directly responsible for agricultural production. The central bodies -- at the national and county level -- must optimally fulfill their role as organizers and leaders, and must rapidly solve the problems raised by the new agrarian revolution. I want to urge all agricultural cooperative and state managers, specialists and the entire peasantry not to wait for specialists from the ministry or the county seat. You know very well how and when to sow and work. You know very well that each day or even each hour lost to sowing or harvesting can affect the crops. Hence, you must better organize labor and operations. The cooperative members, workers and specialists must themselves -- I want to once again stress -- work responsibly as genuine owners and masters of agriculture. The force and implementation of the entire program depends on the work of the party organizations and of the agricultural working people. I am convinced that we have the necessary agricultural forces -- we have wonderful cooperative members, working people and peasants, who, united, will demonstrate that they can work wonders and obtain large agricultural production. [applause, cheers]

It is necessary to act with great determination to implement the program of self-management and self-supply. Within this framework we must ensure that contracts are honored and fulfilled to the letter with regard to all products and that agricultural and food products are delivered to the state stock so as to ensure the fulfillment of the program of self-management under favorable conditions.

This year we have everything necessary available in this respect and we must appropriately resolve the problem of proper supplies in all sectors of activity. However, dear comrades, I want to clearly say one thing. It is not enough to achieve proper supplies. In the past our agriculture made an important contribution to exports. In fact, some two-thirds of exports were met by agriculture in the past. However, in past years we had almost no exports. For 3 years in a row agriculture imports were greater than agriculture exports. Things cannot continue in this manner. Along with proper supplies and with self-supply we must ensure a forceful increase in production so that our agriculture will make an important contribution to exports. We have to import raw materials, oil, coke, iron ore and other products, as well as cotton and so forth. I do not now want to enumerate everything. All these imports must be paid for, comrades, and agriculture must make a more important contribution in this respect. Therefore, the achievement of agricultural production and its rapid growth is necessary for the country's general development and for implementing the comprehensively developed socialist society and for Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

It is obvious that the other sectors, too, such as industry and the other fields must do all they can to fulfill the tasks devolving upon them as regards production and exports. Since I spoke about these issues a few days ago, I only want to remind you of them. We must do all we can, comrades, to ensure the necessary conditions for our country's active participation in exchanging international values. We must understand that for socio-economic development we need imports. However, we must also understand that we need to export products. We must understand that we must develop broad international economic relations with the socialist countries, with CEMA member countries, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all world states, irrespective of social systems. Certainly, we will constantly see to it and we will act with great determination that those relations of economic cooperation will be based on equality, mutual advantage and on noninterference in internal affairs. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the problems of particular importance we face in all fields and in agriculture as well as considering the more and more advanced technology we have, it is necessary to pay greater attention to improving the level of qualification in agriculture. We must pay greater attention to improving the technical professional knowledge of all people in the agricultural sector and of all peasants. Only on the basis of that lofty knowledge will we be able to appropriately make use of technical means and of everything that is necessary to apply them in agriculture in keeping with scientific requirements in order to reap increasingly larger numbers of crops from our lands.

We must, therefore, do all we can to thoroughly organize professional training courses in agriculture and in the other sectors to increase our technical knowledge, so that each agricultural worker will be able to work with mechanized means and be familiar with agrotechnical requirements and not have to look for them from higher up. It must be understood that our harvest depends on the work performed by each individual and on the manner in which lands are worked. The harvest depends on the plowing depth, drainage work and on all necessary work. It must be understood that despite poor or more favorable climatic conditions, we will be able to achieve good crops year by year if we perform good work. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, it is necessary for us to constantly pay greater attention to the political-educational work of increasing socialist awareness, a sense of responsibility, so that each worker, each cooperative member, each agricultural worker and each peasant is aware of the responsibility he bears toward the fatherland, its bright future and its independence and sovereignty, and toward the cause of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, giving priority to uniting our people's efforts in implementing the party program and the 12th party congress decisions about constantly raising our fatherland up to new peaks of civilization, we are aware that we need peace and international cooperation and that all peoples will be able to implement their socioeconomic development programs only under conditions of peace and cooperation based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use or threat of force. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Proceeding from this, our country's party and government are acting with great consistency in contributing toward resolving major international problems, stopping the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. I do not now want to refer to the causes of international tension. It is obvious that they are linked with the imperialist policy of preserving and redividing the spheres of influence and of interference into the affairs of other peoples. They are linked to the policy of domination and oppression. This is why peoples are determined to unite their efforts to stop the policy of imperialism and interference in internal affairs for good, so as to ensure their independence and sovereignty, their right to free development as they wish it and without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

We will do all we can so that together with all European countries we can ensure the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe and ensure the continuity of the meetings begun in Helsinki. We Europeans need to regularly meet and discuss problems on the basis of equality and to seek solutions that will ensure cooperation, peace and Europe's unity based on respect for each one's system and on each nation's independence. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We believe that we must do all we can to stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to withdraw and dismantle existing ones. Europe does not need any kind of missiles. In general, it needs no nuclear weapons. We must do all we can to achieve a Europe without nuclear weapons, without military blocs and without foreign military bases. [cheers, chants: Ceausescu-peace"]

In this spirit, we are acting to develop cooperation in the Balkans, to turn the Balkans into an area of peaceful cooperation, without any nuclear weapons, as part and parcel of a united Europe without nuclear weapons. [cheers, chants: "We shall work and struggle to defend peace"]

As a developing country, we will act to strengthen solidarity with the developing countries to achieve a new international economic order. In general, we believe that we must do all we can to resolve problems between countries by negotiations alone, to renounce military means. No matter how difficult these negotiations may be, they are incomparably better. There will be no dead during negotiations, whereas in any battle, no matter how slight or unimportant it may be, there will be human victims -- men, women and children. We must end military conflicts and proceed to resolving problems by negotiations.

It is necessary to unite the efforts of all peoples for a better and more just world. We must do all we can so that the anti-imperialist forces, the peoples who represent the major force of the present-day world will act in complete unity to ensure peace and the observance of man's supreme right to life, freedom and existence as well as the people's right to well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to express once again complete satisfaction with what we have noted during our visit about the work and activity carried out by communists and the working people's managing councils in all sectors of activity. We want to express the conviction that this great holiday and the great award of Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class will be a forceful impetus to work better and fulfill all tasks in all fields of activity, so that Constanta will make a more important contribution, together with Tulcea, to the general development of the economy, industry, agriculture and of all sectors. With this conviction, I wish you, dear comrades, and all in all your activity and much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest

AU241858 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] This afternoon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest. With them came Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Voitec, Petre Enache, Mihai Gere and Gheorghe Stoica. At Otopeni Airport the party secretary general was met by Comrades Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Emilian Dobrescu, Miu Dobrescu, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Onescu, Ion Ursu and Richard Winter.

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU251124 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu today left for Yugoslavia on an official freindship visit at the invitation of Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY State Presidency.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by the following comrades: Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the party Central Committee and counselor of the party secretary general and the president of the republic; Ion Cetateanu, counsellor of the party secretary general and president of the republic; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the president and the state council.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, which was decorated with our party and state flags and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

On their departure, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, State Council and government, and leaders of central institutions and public organizations. Many Bucharest inhabitants were also present at the airport. They cheered at length for our party-state leader, thus reiterating their passionate love and profound esteem for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu responded warmly to the cheers and acclamations of the Bucharest inhabitants. A group of Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN CITY OFFICIAL

AU222023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 OCT 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/10/1982 -- On Friday, October 22, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Muhammad Sa'd al-Din Ma'mun, governor of the town of Cairo, now visiting Romania.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Pana, mayor-general of Bucharest. Muhammad Wafiq Husni, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest, was also present.

The guest thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having been invited to Romania, for the great honor of having been received by the Romanian head of state, showing, at the same time, that he had the lofty mission to express, on behalf of President Husni Mubarak, of the Egyptian people, special appreciation for the steady efforts made by Romania, by the Romanian head of state, outstanding personality of the contemporary world, for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed, and requested that Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes as well as wishes of peace and prosperity for the friendly Egyptian people.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Egypt, with emphasis on the decisive role the Romanian-Egyptian top-level dialogue plays in the development and amplification of those relations. Likewise, the joint wish was expressed to further expand those relations in various spheres of activity, in international arena included, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace, security and understanding among nations. In that context, stress was laid on the fact that the two capital cities of the two countries could play a role in and make their contribution to the promotion of a better mutual knowledge, the development of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

Aspects of the world political situation were also approached, of the Middle East in particular, with emphasis on the need to intensify the efforts for a global, just and durable settlement of the situation in that area, for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, of its right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state of its own.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR ACADEMICIAN

AU221923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/10/1982 -- Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received on October 22 a delegation of scientists of the USSR led by Acad. V.A. Koptyug, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, president of the Siberian branch of the academy.

During the talk, opinions were exchanged on the activity and concerns of the Romanian and Soviet scientists in the field of scientific and technological research. In that context, Elena Ceausescu referred to some of the guidelines of the scientific research work in Romania which develops in accordance with the tasks set by the Twelfth RCP Congress, and highlighted the successes scored in introducing the new discoveries of science and technology into production.

During the interview, reference was also made to the relations of fine collaboration between the Romanian and Soviet scientists, with emphasis on the fact that those relations fell within the context of the manysided Romanian-Soviet cooperation, making a special contribution to a better mutual knowledge, to the development of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The wish was expressed to diversify and deepen the bilateral collaboration in scientific research and technological progress, to expand the cooperation between the Romanian and Soviet scientists.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

USSR'S RADIO INDUSTRY MINISTER PLESHAKOV VISITS

Talks With Necula

AU221242 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/10/1982 -- Over October 18-22, talks were held in Bucharest between Alexandru Necula, minister of the industry of machine-tools, of electrotechnology and electronics and P.S. Pleshakov, minister of radio engineering of the Soviet Union. Examined were a series of questions regarding the Romanian-Soviet economic and technical collaboration and cooperation. Likewise, concrete measures were set for the further development of these relations in professional electronic equipment and systems, computation technique means in the unified system of electronic computers, complex machine-tools, metal processing centres, consumer goods and other products of the two ministries.

Received by Oprea

AU221118 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, this morning received Pleshakov, minister of the radio industry of the Soviet Union, who is on a visit in our country.

In the spirit of understanding and decisions concluded during meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the two sides stressed the achievements attained in Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration in the field of science and technology. They also outlined new ways to develop those relations in the interests of the two countries and their people.

HUNGARY'S FULUVEGI HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Dascalescu

AU221921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 22,10/1982 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received on October 22 Lagos Fuluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office of Hungary. During the interview the good relations were highlighted established between Romania and Hungary, stress being laid in that context on the ascending course of the relations between the two countries, in keeping with the decisions made during the Romanian-Hungarian top-level meetings and talks. The wide range of possibilities of expanding cooperation in production and commercial exchanges was also highlighted.

Received by Dobrescu

AU221922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 22/10/1982 -- Emilian Dobrescu, chairman of the State Planning Committee, met on Friday, October 22 with Lajos Fuluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office of Hungary, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at head of an economic delegation. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between the two countries. Information was exchanged on the main concerns of the two planning bodies and new modalities were discussed of further expanding bilateral economic collaboration. Possibilities were also identified of supplementing economic exchanges in the current quinquennium and that development guidelines were examined of the cooperation carried on particularly in the extrative industry, the iron-and-steel industry, non-ferrous metallurty, machine building, the chemical industry.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU231932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/10/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on October 23 Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade of Albania. Questions related to the further development of the commercial exchanges and economic collaboration between Romania and Albania were examined.

A trade protocol between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1983 was signed in Bucharest the same day. The document envisages a further increase of mutual goods exchanges.

The protocol was signed for Romania by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for Albania by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade.

NICOLAE LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO FAR EAST

Meets Malik in Indonesia

AU221920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Jakarta (AGERPRES) 22/10/1982 -- Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, in Jakarta for a visit over October 19-21 at head of an economic delegation, was received by the vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia, Adam Malik. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the economic relations between Romania and Indonesia and new possibilities were brought to the fore of further expanding and diversifying them.

The Romanian chief delegate conducted talks with the minister of trade and cooperatives, Radius Prawiro; the minister of mining and energy, Subroto; the minister of industry, Suhud; the minister of finance, Ali Wardhana; as well as with other officials and businessmen. The great availabilities were highlighted of the Romanian and Indonesian economies for deepening and expanding economic and commercial exchanges, for initiating and developing new actions of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Conducts Talks in Singapore

AU231451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Singapore (AGERPRES) -- 23/10/1982 -- Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, had an interview in Singapore with Tony Tan, minister of trade and industry, and conducted talks with Yeo Seng Teck, chairman of the economic development committee, and Chandra Das, member of the Parliament, director of the INTRACO state commercial society. Views were exchanged on the occasion on the modalities of further developing the trade exchanges between the two countries.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- On 7 October, the signing of an agreement on cooperation in 1983 took place between the Composers' Union of Romania and the Composers' Union of the USSR. The document establishes measures for increasing cooperation between the two unions in the field of music. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Oct 82 p 5 AU]

GDR SHIP VISITS -- The GDR ship "Voelkerfreundschaft" with 480 passengers, all SED aktivists and veterans of the GDR workers movement, arrived in Constanta harbor on the morning of 8 October. The ship is paying friendship visits to harbors in several socialist countries. A group of aktivists led by Herbert Ziegenhahn, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of Gera Bezirk Party Committee, had a meeting with Ion Popa, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of Constanta County People's Council. The ship left Constanta the evening of 8 October. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 82 p 5 AU]

ARTISAN COOPERATIVES CHAIRMAN -- The Council of the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives held a plenum on 6 October in the presence of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Deputy Prime Minister Ludovic Fazekas. The plenum discussed the tasks of this cooperative organization in implementing the 12th RCP Congress provisions. The plenum decided to release Comrade Cheorghe Blaj from the position of chairman of the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives and to appoint Comrade Petre Danica to this position. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 82 p 5 AU]

MOJSOV ACCOMPANIES NONALIGNED GROUP TO TUNIS

Meets With Mzali

LD241920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, October 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov talked today, Sunday with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Mojsov and Mzali talked on the international situation, especially in the Middle East, and on possibilities for further promotion of Yugoslav-Tunisian cooperation.

Lazar Mojsov is on a visit to Tunisia together with other members of the nonaligned committee for Palestine.

Talks With 'Arafat

LD241924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, October 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today, Sunday, had talks with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. On this occasion Mojsov delivered to 'Arafat a message of Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic. In the message Yugoslavia pays tribute to the struggle of the Palestinian people and gives support to its just aspirations to achieve its national independence and sovereignty.

Lazar Mojsov arrived yesterday in Tunis from Nicosia with other members of the nonaligned "committee of nine" for Palestine.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA

LD232112 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Every one of the numerous highest level Yugoslav-Romanian meetings has signified something new in the development of good and friendly relations between the two neighboring socialist countries. This is also expected from the forthcoming official and friendly visit by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party to Yugoslavia and from the talks which will be held on that occasion covering many issues and problems of mutual interest.

The cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and the friendly relations which are based on the principles of full equality, mutual trust and noninterference in internal affairs, has an exceptional significance for the promotion and consolidation of peace in the Balkans and in Europe, in particular today when peace is seriously threatened in our immediate neighborhood and in the world in general. Since Yugoslav-Romanian relations are not encumbered by anything, the forthcoming meeting at the highest level as well as many previous meetings will primarily be devoted to the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation and to an exchange of views on topical international problems.

Yugoslavia and Romania, regardless of the difference in their social systems, or more precisely, of the different paths of socialist construction, are vitally interested in halting the present dangerous deterioration in the international situation and, on the other hand, to some extent at least, in bridling the confrontation between the two military blocs, the Atlantic and the Warsaw blocs.

As good neighbors, Yugoslavia and Romania pay primary attention to cooperation between the Balkan countries, which is also of crucial significance for cooperation in Europe. The two countries are very concerned about the deteriorating situation in the Near and Middle East and are doing everything they can, both together and individually, to prevent the crisis in the Near and Middle East from growing into a war of broader dimensions.

Like many other countries, Yugoslavia and Romania are making maximum efforts to make at least a minimum progress in improving international economic cooperation which is untenable and the consequences of which mostly affect the poor and developing countries. More equitable international economic cooperation is the first and basic prerequisite for the newly-liberated and developing countries who are preserving their hard-won independence. Unfortunately, the situation in this sphere is today as it was in the most difficult postwar times. Rich and industrially developed countries are doing everything they can to resolve the problems which they themselves face at the expense of the poor countries. The consequences of such a situation affect both Yuguslavia and Romania.

Cooperation between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party is proceeding satisfactorily without stagnation or misunderstandings of any kind. Both parties are working for an equitable dialogue in the communist and workers' movement and for the elimination of barriers in the path of such a dialogue. The close or identical views of Romania and Yugoslavia and of the LCY and the RCP make it possible for the two countries and parties to participate more actively in resolving disputes and disagreements which still exist in relations between socialist countries and communist parties, in line with the principle -- proclaimed long ago but not always applicable in practice -- that all communist and workers' parties and equal are responsible exclusively to their own working class.

FEC MEMBERS MEET PRESS, DISCUSS DINAR DEVALUATION

LD221730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- The decision on devaluation is part of the economic stabilization strategy which should make it possible for us to come to grips with all the problems which put a brake on greater production and dynamic exports, and which disrupt the speedier inclusion of our economy into international trends. This was stressed today at a press conference held at the Federal Executive Council [FEC] at which representatives of the council spoke of the latest decision of the devaluation of the dinar by 20 percent.

According to members of the FEC, the devaluation represents a recognition of the objective material relations of the current dinar exchange rate. This measure, along with the others adopted recently by the FEC and by the Yugoslav Assembly, should contribute to the revival of production, greater exports, and more rational imports, particularly of equipment.

Borisav Srebic, vice president of the FEC; Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance; Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information; and Tarik Ajanovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; spoke at today's press conference for Yugoslav and foreign journalists.

The decision on devaluation, adopted late last night, was also adopted because for some time the exchange rate of the dinar had been lagging behind the [word indistinct] domestic prices, and this had led to a further diminishing of the value of the domestic currency. This has also meant its being overrated with regard to the other currencies in trade with the world, Borisav Srebic, vice president of the FEC said. One of the most important goals is certainly to encourage greater trade with other countries through improved competitiveness, and this should result in livelier production by Yugoslav organizations of associated labor. The essence of the measure is to encourage our exporters to bolder and more frequent activity beyond our borders.

Srebic stressed that devaluation would also have a reciprocal effect on domestic prices in view of the entire structure of imports, though efforts would be made to prevent prices "flying upwards." Prices will remain frozen until the instruments of the economic policy for 1983 have been completed. However, with the price policy, care will be taken so that groups and groupings which depend a great deal on imports will not be harmed by the consequences of the devaluation.

Devaluation means a consistent waging of the policy of a realistic exchange rate of the dinar in line with the efforts aimed at opening more widely the doors to the activity of economic laws, Srebic said.

Replying to a question put by journalists as to whether the percentage of the devaluation of 20 percent was enough, and whether this was a better measure than the speedier floating exchange rate, Srebic stressed that following such a move, a period of the exchange rate calming down usually followed. Regarding a remark that this measure was a late one, he said that the conditions had not matured earlier. Devaluation represents a component part of the entire package of measures which had been adopted and which would be adopted. In disrupted market relations it could even represent an additional impulse to inflation. [as received] The frozen prices, and the measures which preceded them, undoubtedly guarantees that devaluation will yield positive results. The actual degree of devaluation is a matter of serious calculation of material relations -- of domestic and foreign prices, and so forth. The outcome of devaluation will also depend on the reduction of investments, and general and joint consumption to material frameworks. What should be added to this is the expected revival of production, of a great supply of products, of which there is a shortage, Srebic said.

Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance, in making an assessment of the effects of the devaluation, stressed that it was necessary to cut down the roots of inflation at all levels. Without a change in behavior, from the basic organization to the federation, it is clear that the expected results would not transpire and the worst thing that could happen would be that the import burden of devaluation would be distributed unevenly.

Florjancic noted that the devaluation would contribute to an increase in the competitive ability of our tourist trade, and he expressed the conviction that next year would be a better one than the present. He heralded changes in the federal regulations which should contribute to a more real declaration of the income of and reduction in consumption. It is assumed that consumption next year will be about 4 percent less than planned. In addition, obligations toward other countries would claim their part, estimated at 5 percent of the national income.

The federal secretary of finance also confirmed that the foreign exchange deposits of citizens remained inviolable and that our workers temporarily employed abroad could count on stimulating foreign exchange interest rates. The rights of holders of foreign exchange accounts and of workers temporarily employed abroad remain as they have been up to now and the accounts can be disposed of according to the holders inclination. Business banks will also offer savers favorable conditions in order to increase the inflow of foreign exchange resources, Florjancic said.

Tarik Ajanovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, replying to a number of questions by foreign journalists about the introduction of deposits [on travel abroad] said that this was a purely economic measure adopted on the basis of the sovereign right of every country. With its adoption, relations with neighboring and other states, which had in similar conditions also been applying similar and at times even more severe measures, were not disrupted. In addition, the decision on deposits has a temporary character and was adopted in the interest of future cooperation in more stable conditions. Ajanovic stressed that the introduction of deposits was not contrary to international norms and agreements on local border traffic, dual ownership and such like which Yugoslavia has with neighboring countries.

Yugoslav and foreign journalists showed interest in the heralded floating of a national loan. Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance, replied that the proposal was being analyzed while its implementation would depend on the economic trends in the country as a whole, that is, on how successfully the obstacles would be overcome in the effort not to have the standard of living fall considerably.

Representatives of the FEC stated that the devaluation was not adopted under pressure from the IMF, with which there is good cooperation. In many cases the IMF assessments of the trends of the stabilization program are similar to ours. However, among certain financial circles abroad there is a lack of understanding for our situation and there is a noticeable selfish attitude, just as also to many nonaligned and developing countries.

ERIC INTERVIEWS PLANINC ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD230318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said tonight that devaluation should contribute to the consolidation of the real value of the dinar. In a lengthy interview for Yugoslav television Milka Planinc spoke of the current economic problems confronting our country. The interview was conducted by Mihajlo Eric, chief editor of the Belgrade television information program.

The first question was: Why has the Federal Executive Council [FEC] decided to make the dinar "thinner" as from today by 20 percent?

Milka Planinc said: Let us turn the question around a little -- to make the dinar acquire its real value. I think that the FEC had to opt for this. This measure has a meaning only if it is an integral part of the long-term orientation and development concept, which we established jointly with the stabilization program. I am thinking of the concept whose strong aim it is that Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav economy, which has already made the first step to be among the medium-developed industrial countries, should "disengage itself" considerably with regard to this position -- in terms of its potentials, both material and personnel. We have already taken the first stride to be among the industrially developed countries; however, in terms of how we use it and what the efficiency is of what we have we are deeply among the underdeveloped countries. To overcome this step is a difficult and painful process. It is also a step that is impossible to make unless as a result of a conscious action of our society we submit our production and our economy to the criteria of the developed economies.

This step takes place along the line of this program and of the conscious orientation to open up and become more extensively incorporated in the international division of labor, as well as deliberately submitting our economy to more stringent conditions of economic operations. I think that it has been inevitable.

Milka Planinc stressed that what is directly expected from the devaluation are better export results. However, this is a long-term orientation and not a result which we can expect at the end of this year or next year.

Question: This is what is expected as a positive result; however, what is negative is that imports will increasingly be more expensive and the costs of the economy will go up.

Planinc: Here you have this delicate moment -- will we surrender again to uncontrollable events when the cost of devaluation will be simply syphoned off through the market prices or will we, with the potential which we have, extract what we can. Otherwise we will not extricate ourselves from our current situation. Accordingly, will the devaluation be a move accompanied by uncontrollable events and by our current situation, or will it be a move that is part of a strategy and policy which is driving both the economy and our society as a whole into more productive work and toward greater efficiency.

The previous devaluation was a move unaccompanied by a change in the strategy of economic policy. What we are firm about is the orientation that devaluation should only be one move along the line of implementing the strategy of our economic policy.

Milka Planinc then said that in the wake of the devaluation the FEC will carry out a price adjustment, particularly of those products where there is a great impact on the import side. Furthermore, measures will have to be taken that establish the price policy of 1983. It is quite clear that in the first half of 1983 we will have to keep prices frozen and ease them restrictively by making proposals on how to get out of the situation where prices are frozen. This means that we must first do something to prevent that negative impact which will immediately nullify the devaluation. Our orientation is that we should proceed according to the program, according to the resolution for the next year, and work in the direction of respect for economic laws and the establishment of the conditions in which the economy will have more stable and usual conditions.

Question: According to initial reactions the FEC has public support. This is evident both by newspaper reports and by what we have noted in recent days.

Milka Planinc said: I interpret this public support more as a demand that we should launch a practical action regarding the implementation of the stabilization program and for a better implementation of these measures.

What are we to expect now? Our industry as a whole exports too little. With what it exported in recent years it covered only 60 percent of our import requirements, and 70 percent this year. However, this growth has occurred not because our requirements have gone down but because out of necessity we reduced imports. We have debts, oil requirements, and the requirement to supply our population with a few less required articles from abroad. It is obvious that this kind of industry is not orientated sufficiently to export. Measures must be taken to enable the industry within the shortest possible period of time to attain at least that volume of exports which will cover its raw material requirements. Unfortunately, most of our economy is turned toward the domestic market. Accordingly we will not applaud the devaluation.

Now there is the question of the economy of the country. Shall we build our economic policy to favor the productive industry or those who cannot extricate us. The entire economy must work for exports regardless of whether it is ultimately an exporter or whether it is included in this process because this alone can bring us to a level where we can expect faster growth and a healthier economy.

Another question was: Will this present FEC be more resolute in making this turnabout and in insisting that this turnabout happen so we can more easily become incorporated in the world?

Planinc: The FEC is in an extremely difficult situation. I think that in fact it has no choice, no alternative. It must be resolute and in contact with all our organized social forces and together with them resolutely carry out what the society has opted for. FEC cannot do this without results. I think that we have reached a point where there is no longer any choice.

Some people say that with these measures Yugoslavia is shutting itself off?

Planinc: The strategic direction of our development is that in the economy we should open ourselves even more. No one is dreaming about closing the borders when communications with our citizens abroad is at stake. We have done what many developed countries in the world have done. We want to protect the dinar and prevent manipulation, speculations and black marketing with the dinar and with the foreign currency coming into the country. We had to do this. In so doing we took great care not to violate the already concluded agreements with neighboring countries because it is very important for us not to disrupt these relations.

We will continue to monitor the development of these relations. But we must be understood: This is not the closing of the borders. This is establishing some sort of order in a sector which has in fact gotten out of control and which has adverse effects not only on the economy in the country but on our social and political circumstances.

How much have we as a society spent too much so far?

Planinc: We had to work out the accounts concerning the foreign currency and more or less the accounts are known not only for this year but what is awaiting us next year and in the years to come. I must tell you that the practice that we have here is not at all easy; it is more difficult than the one which concerns foreign currency. What is happening? The amount of money in circulation is laid down by the Yugoslav Assembly on the proposal of the national bank. However, in the relations between the business banks and between the basic organizations of associated labor a way has been found to breach this arrangement, either by (?not paying) each other's accounts or by raising the loans which no one bothers to return. This has grown into a enormous sum. Rough calculations show that the sum involved is between 1,300 to 1,500 billion dinars, that unpaid bills between basic organizations of associated labor amount to 160 billion dinars and that unsecured investments amount to over 200 billion dinars.

Thus, in the society we have spent much more than we have earned, much more than has been necessary under real conditions. Nowhere, in no society can that which does not exist be spent. In this case, self-management cannot breathe, cannot develop and in this daily interventions by state organs are necessary.

Question: However, one of the most significant tasks is how to liven production when restrictive measures limit it.

Planinc: The question is whether the measures are restrictive. We are giving up what we have not created. Nowhere can that which has not been earned be spent.

The basic question now is -- to create conditions for production being increasingly orientated toward exports. It can only pull us out. In the years to come we have to breathe strength into production. Strength should be breathed into sound production. That which is not capable, which creates losses for us and which is not profitable should be changed. One should be orientated toward those who are productive.

Question: A few days ago there was a lot of anxiety about foreign exchange accounts?

Milka Planinc said that there is no need for so much fear. Saving should continue. We must have the kind of policy which will stimulate foreign exchange saving and encourage long-term deposits. This is the interest of the community and of society. We must, on a long-term basis, close the sources which have been the cause of many speculations. Regarding our workers abroad, we have maintained all the benefits which they have had up to now.

Question: What will happen to products which are in a constant shortage. You know yourself that many citizens have been going to Italy to buy coffee and other things.

Planinc: There will still be shortage, in view of the present situation. That which is necessary for the population should be supplied in sufficient quantities. As you know yourself, agriculture yielded good results this year. Yesterday we adopted the interventionary decision on the imports of medicines. There must be a complex of agreements between the republics regarding food and other things. Generally, agricultural produce should function on the uniform Yugoslav market. [as received]

Question: This means that measures could be expected which will contribute to the market being better supplied.

Planinc: This is certain.

Question: The indebtedness of our country is a very topical issue. What kind of accounts are there?

Planinc: Information on this was published a long time ago. This is the question of an amount of 18 billion (?dinars) in the convertible currency area.

Question: What kind of situation awaits us next year; how much is the repayment for 1984?

Planinc: This year our debt amounts to a total of $4 billion 630 million. We have repaid the capital sum. Up to the end of the year there is a debt amounting to $1 billion, which has to be repaid. [figures as received] Next year, if we consider medium and long-term debts, it seems that it will be similar to this year. This debt is $4 billion 400,000. For 1985, the debt will be $4 billion 100 million. [figures as received]

Question: Will one be able to breathe more easily afterwards?

Planinc: This depends on whether we will make some lasting breakthroughs toward exports, whether we will settle the dinar inside the country. On this it will depend whether we will go forward. You know, it has not been pleasant this year when it was uncertain whether we would obtain credits or not. We saw who was our friend. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Now many illusions should be eliminated and we whould rely more on our own forces. Our great opportunity is the developing countries, which are facing extensive development. There we can find our interest. Hence, to rely on our own forces is the most important thing.

Question: Some say that it was irresponsibility which led us into such a situation, while others say that the problem lies in our not having applied existing systemic solutions. Others stress that some systemic solutions are not good. What is your view? What is the root of all this?

Planinc: There are unrealistic views of this -- what is the system, what is the stagnation in development, in production, not in parameters, but in practical application. Here we stopped. Since the adoption of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor we have worked a lot on constituting basic organizations of associated labor while we have not complemented other mechanisms.

We have adopted decisions and laws which, as systemic solutions, are good but they should function even better. They must also be practical. I think that there is no question of our changing the basic orientations. But, our main business is to translate them now into practical actions, and into a practical method of behavior. However, there is also this which you have mentioned. The system has not been completed. We have not succeeded in pulling forward the momentum of self-management which we had following the adoption of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, in pulling it to its conclusion in an organized manner. But, there are also cases of irresponsibility. There is the need for us to change some of the regulations. Not every regulation represents a system.

Question: The question is raised, Comrade Planinc, who is responsible for this situation which we have now? Such questions are asked more and more often.

Planinc: Who is responsible? In the sense of a single preson, this is unrealistic; when I say that we have lagged behind then I say that we have lagged behind as an entire society. I think that all of us together should share the responsibility.

We have not found the strength to translate more quickly into practice that which we have ideologically and politically orientated ourselves toward. You have seen that a vacuum has arisen which has lasted for a long time. There have been verbal declarations but no practical action. This we have paid for.

I asked whether some systemic solutions, in particular in the foreign exchange law, would be changed, Milka Planinc replied:

We are already at a stage in which we can translate into a specific law that which the commission for stabilization has adopted as the orientation. One of the crucual issues is to eliminate the balance of payments positions of the republics. In this we have met with full support. In this way we are unfolding space for the organizations of associated labor linking up on the Yugoslav market in line with their interest, in line with their business ties, in line with their export programs and some other interests which one encounters. In this law we have also tried to go a bit further in the sense of our elaborating better the position of associated labor and the disposal of foreign exchange for their needs, for payments abroad, thus creating the influence and the conditions to link up and exert influence on the country's foreign exchange policy as a whole.

We are now also debating the credit-monetary policy and the banking system, which has caused disruptions. Here is a great vacuum. We now have a situation in which many disagreements occur, even theoretical ones. In what direction is one to go and how? All this takes time. For years joint solutions have not been found. Now the FEC is in a situation of having to find a practical solution because their is no time to wait. We can longer tolerate society's illusion that there is much more than their really is.

Question: For everything that should be changed, agreement is necessary. What are your experiences with agreement reaching? At times it looks as if this takes a long time. What can be done to have the agreement reaching process speeded up?

Planinc: My experiences are not bad. I can tell you that in the past few months, with the exceptions of some minor issues, we have achieved agreement on everything with the republics and provinces. At that time we did not have temporary measures because we had been achieveing agreement with the republics and provinces. The latest experience is that in only 9 days, the time it took to prepare this package of measures, along with the agreement partly of executive councils of the republics and provinces, and partly with the assemblies, we came to an agreement in connection with controversial issues and thus at last togetherness and the interest of the community prevailed.

I must say that in this context much also depends on the FEC, and not only on the FEC but also on all who provide the basis for agreement reaching. I am deeply convinced that if we have a clear and firm concept about where we are going, we will reach agreement more easily.

Let me add -- I have the feeling that following the 12th LCY Congress, the responsibilty has intensified of all who are involved in the agreement reaching process and who feel that only together can we pull out, that only together can we go forward. This is a great thing.

Question: Can we, in your view, pull out of this situation without any deeper economic reform and the reform of the political system which has recently begun to be talked about in our country?

Planinc: There is no question of any kind of reform of the economic and political system. I would say that this is the question of a greater commitment by creative and other forces to make our self-managing system function in practice as a social relationship as a whole and not to leave it within the confines of the organization of associated labor, from which position nothing can be done because we cannot get out of this.

Of course, I am following the discussions about this. There is again the question of what is the system experiencing. For me the system is not a partial law. We can change the law. The question is how to change them, along which line should they be changed? They should be changed along the line of the development of that which we talked about as far back as the 10th congress, in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. There will be a considerable number of such changes.

Question: What is to be done to make sure this burden of economic difficulties is overcome more easily? How do you see, for instance, the role of subjective forces? Is the League of Communists helping the FEC now to resolve these questions?

Planinc: In our system the FEC neither builds the concept alone nor can it alone resolve everything. By itself it could not resolve anything unless there is an agreement among all other subjective forces. We have come to an agreement on all these measures, but not on every detail. The FEC bears its responsibility for the quality of the measures, for their analytical basis and for the final solutions, but this must be done with the agreement of the most responsible part of the federation. However, we have to go into an even more concrete action further down, into work organizations, into municipalities, because agreement at the federal level alone is not sufficient. It is much more difficult and far more important to win the battle among people at the grassroot level, who will be affected by the measures.

In the part of the conversation about improving the motivation of the working people the question was asked: Do you, to give an example, believe that we can get rid of whoever has been working at a loss for years?

Planinc: To put it simply, let us do away with the factory but let us find work for the workers, if the factory cannot exist and only produces losses. The objective in our society is that the workers should produce where income is created, that we should not pay for the factory but that we should rather transfer the worker where income is produced.

Question: I know that the FEC has been very busy in recent days. Would you be kind enough and tell me -- you have a family in Zagreb -- when did you last manage to go to Zagreb?

Planinc: This is the sad part of my life, the separation from the family. My husband helped me and came to Belgrade so that I am not alone. I was on vacation with my family during the summer. I was at the Zagreb fair without practically seeing the family. However, these are accompanying circumstances which cannot be avoided.

Question: Can you tell us in conclusion how long we must tighten our belt?

Planinc: I have painted a picture of the inevitable accounts: They cause a great deal of headache and they both -- the dinar and the foreign currency accounts — are difficult.

How long? You know, I cannot act as a fortune teller here. However, on the one hand we have big commitments and disproportionate circumstances between expenditure and production. On the other hand the one thing which can extricate us from our problems is largescale production and there is a big drive there. The sooner we manage to do this the sooner we will emerge from our problems.

If I were to make a realistic assessment it will certainly last during the years of my mandate as FEC head.

Question: What are your views on the observations and suggestions heard recently whereby people in prominent positions should set a better example with regard to self-denial and economies than they have done so far?

Planinc: I think that in the League of Communists this is a permanent rule and this has to be discussed quite specifically. I am thinking of individuals who are not setting an example. However, for the majority of my comrades -- I am thinking of those in the FEC -- the life is difficult and bitter, and for we working with them as well. I do not know whether we can achieve more self-denial.

DRAGAN ASSESSES FOREIGN DEBT, RECOVERY PROGRAM

AU231836 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Report on Ljubljana radio interview with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council -- with recorded portion; date and place not given]

[Text] Some 2, 3 or perhaps even 4 years will be needed to improve the economic situation, and only after that period will the long-term program of economic stabilization be carried out. Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] has said this among other things in his interview with Ljubljana radio. We publish here from this interview the answers to questions about why the next year will be economically the most difficult and what must be done next year.

[Begin Dragan recording in Serbo-Croation] According to all information available to us now, the coming year from the economic viewpoint will really be more difficult than this year because we will be entering it with many existing deficits in the material position of the economy, deficits ranging from losses and losing organizations in the economy to considerably heavy foreign commitments because of foreign debts. Next year, on the basis of all commitments, we will have to pay abroad over $5 billion for short-term and long-term credits. And at the same time, we will have to insure the necessary liquid assets, that is, the necessary funds for imports of oil and other essential commodities.

We will also carry over to the next year a trend in production, in industrial production, a trend which is a cause for considerable concern. This is different from what it was last year. And in the sphere of spending, we have experienced quite a strong expansion this year which we must reduce to realistic units, thus, all these existing burdens and our negative balance will not only burden us extraordinarily next year but will also engage us in an extraordinary way in the basic orientations of development and economic policy next year. And these orientations are primarily in a more aggressive export policy. We have also said the same about this year but, for many reasons, also including among others the insufficiently realistic exchange rate of the dinar and expansive domestic spending. We have evidently failed this year to fulfill this first task. In addition to repaying foreign debts, that is, we have failed to insure on this basis the necessary foreign exchange to regularly repay foreign debts.

However, considering the total state of our commodity, the material, financial and foreign exchange balances as well as the situation in the energy supply, I think that we really have no other material alternative next year but to follow this path. That is: First, we must subordinate our entire economic policy to a more aggressive and quicker increase in our exports, especially to the convertible currency area. Second, we must selectively stimulate the growth of that production which is capable of insuring a more rapid and effective increase in exports, and we must stimulate an entire sector of services where we also should realize larger revenues than we have this year. Third, to achieve all this, we must further continue to essentially reduce all types of spending, place them within the iron limits of reduced real income, that is, within reduced material limits. As I have said, no type of spending -- ranging from personal incomes to communal and public spending -- can be exempted in this connection and, according to the information available to us now and according to expert analytical estimates, the real volume and level of spending next year should be reduced by 7 to 10 percent.

And finally, I think that next year we should have fewer administrative interventions of all kinds in the economy and in economic operations and that we should have fewer of these temporary interventions and linearly restrictive measures and solutions in the economic policy although, to be honest, there will naturally be some such measures. But our ambition must be to reduce the volume of administrative measures and temporary and linear solutions and to provide wider room and more freedom to the export economy, to give more freedom to economic laws and to begin a very serious gradual recovery process for the Yugoslav economy. I literally mean a recovery of the economy, that is, not only a recovery of the organizations operating with losses but also a recovery in other spheres ranging from economic to noneconomic activities as well as budgets at all levels in order to gradually move toward a recovery of the Yugoslav economy and toward creating the conditions for its more stable development. [end recording]

BORBA REPORTS ON PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU221124 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17, 18 and 19 October carries reports on and texts of several laws, regulations and decrees proposed by the Federal Executive Council to save energy and improve Yugoslavia's foreign exchange balance adopted by the SFRY Assembly at its session in Belgrade on 14 and 15 October.

In its issue on 17 October, BORBA on page six carries the 1,500-word text of the "Law on Temporarily Prohibiting the Use of Part of the Social Funds for Buying Diesel Fuel and Gasoline." The law, which is divided into eight articles, lists the percentages of social funds which may not be used for buying diesel fuel and gasoline in the specified individual transportation and other activities involving the use of these fuels, as well as the transportation and other activities, including those of the health services, the Yugoslav People's Army and the Secretariat for Internal Affairs which are entitled to exemptions from the law's provisions. The law provides for fines of 50,000 to 1 million dinars for violations of the law.

In the same issue, BORBA on page six carries a 2,000-word text of the "Law on Performing Exchange Services and on Circulation of Valid Foreign Currencies in Yugoslavia" which is divided into 29 articles. The law provides precise conditions under which valid foreign currency, traveler's and bank checks, letters of credit and gasoline coupons may be bought from or sold to Yugoslav citizens and foreigners. It also provides for fines ranging from 5,000 to 1 million dinars for violations of this law by individuals, institutions or organizations.

In its issue of 18 October, BORBA on page one carries a 1,300-word report on the regulation of the Federal Executive Council "On Deposits on the Dinar Amounts Which Citizens Are Entitled To Take Out of Yugoslavia" which comes into effect "today" and will be published in the official gazette of the SFRY. The decree specifically stipulates that, in any one year, a Yugoslav citizen must deposit in a bank or post office an amount of 5,000 dinars for the first trip abroad and an amount exceeding his deposit for the previous trip by 2,000 dinars for each subsequent trip abroad in the same year. The decree also stipulates that duties of the banks, post offices and customs officials in this conection and provides for fines of 50,000 to 1 million dinars for violations of the provisions of the decree.

In the same issue, BORBA on page three carries the 1,400-word text of the decree of the Federal Executive Council on the use and deposits of foreign currency funds received or brought by Yugoslav citizens from abroad. The decree stipulates that citizens or legal persons may use the foreign currency funds in their foreign currency bank accounts or savings in the currency in which they deposited them. However, at their request, the bank may convert their foreign currency funds into another covertible currency for foreign payments or travel.

In its issue of 19 October, BORBA on page six carries the texts of the following 10 regulations and decrees of the Federal Executive Council:

The 950-word text of the "Regulation on Limiting the Trade in Gasoline and Diesel Fuel" which is divided into 13 articles determining precisely the quantities of gasoline and diesel fuel that may be obtained monthly for the specified individual vehicles and purposes;

The 200-word text of the "Regulation on Amending the Regulation on Measures Aimed at Reducing Consumption and Saving Liquid Fuels" which stipulates restrictions in the consumption of liquid fuels for heating purposes;

The 500-word text of the "Regulation on Special Conditions for Electric Power Supply." The regulation, which is divided into four articles lists specific activities or purposes for which no electric power may be supplied or may be supplied only in limited amounts;

The 100-word text of the "Regulation on Amending the Regulation on General Conditions for Consumer Credits" for purchases of consumer goods such as heating stoves using heating oil, and furniture and textiles;

The 100-word text of the "Regulation on Amending the Regulation on Carrying Out Capital Construction Work Abroad;"

The 50-word text of the "Regulation on Special Conditions for Trade in Bread" limiting the weight of individual bread items to 800 grams;

The 300-word text of the "Decree on Amending the Decree on Conditions Under Which the Expenses of Missions and Delegates Abroad and Other Expenses of Economic Operations with Foreign Countries May Be Incurred or Paid For;"

The 1,250-word text of the "Decree on Conditions Under Which Physical Persons May Import, Bring or Receive Certain Items From Abroad." The decree, which is divided into 18 sections, determines the quantities and types of products that may be imported by private Yugoslav or foreign citizens;

The 100-word text of the "Decree on Amending the Decree on Conditions Under Which Organizations of Associated Labor May Settle Foreign Debts and Claims in Convertible Currency in Installments in 1982;"

And the 500-word text of the "Decree on Buying Papers of Value and Granting Credits to Banks from Primary Issue of Money for Certain Purposes in 1982."

SERBIAN TU CONGRESS ENDS, ADOPTS PROGRAM, STATUTE

LD232114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 23 (TANJUG) -- The seventh congress of the Trade Union Federation of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia closed here today (Saturday). The congress adopted an action programme and a statute.

The action programme stresses, among other things, that the Trade Union Federation of Serbia will resolutely and with responsibility direct its activities in the forthcoming period toward further developing socialist self-management socio-economic relations, promoting material development and realising the objectives of economic stabilization.

The trade union's permanent commitment and responsibility is to ensure improved living and working conditions of the workers, better living standards of retired workers and development and realizing the objectives of economic stabilization.

The trade union's permanent commitment and responsibility is to ensure improved living and working conditions of the workers, better living standards of retired workers and development in the fields of education, sciences and culture with the aim of contributing to overall self-management development, the action programme says.